

go to the polls represent either opposed or indifferent votes. The vote for suffrage was the full strength for suffrage.

MASSACHUSETTS IS TO 1 "ANTI" Boston, Mass., Nov. 2.—The defeat of woman suffrage was accomplished by a vote of approximately two to one. Final figures showed an adverse majority of 182,602.

The suffrage leaders, conceding defeat, declared that they would begin a new campaign immediately. Mrs. Gertrude Halliday Leonard, chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage association, made the following statement:

"The return indicate defeat for the suffrage amendment by two to one. This means that we have one out of every two men in Massachusetts who believe in equal suffrage. We have only to convince one-half as many more to complete our majority. We shall start this new campaign on Thursday. We thank the men of Massachusetts who today have shown their confidence in the women of their state."

Opposed in Big Cities.

The anti-suffragists showed overwhelming strength in the cities generally and in the metropolitan district of Boston. In the rural districts the sentiment against suffrage was strong as a rule, but there were exceptions, particularly in the summer resort region of the Berkshires, where many small towns yielded a suffrage majority. In the eastern part of the state towns voting in favor of the amendment were numerous, one of them being Manchester.

Mrs. Katherine T. Balch, president of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, expressed satisfaction over the outcome. She said the majority against the amendment was but little more than she expected, and pointed to her prediction estimate of a majority of 100,000.

SWAMPED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2.—The attempt to give women the right to vote was a staggering defeat in Pennsylvania today. How badly the little band of women who came to the polls to vote and appealed to the members of the sterner sex for equal rights at the polls were beaten will not be known until the work of counting the votes is completed.

Claims of the antis place the majority against suffrage as high as a quarter of a million. More conservative estimates place it at 150,000.

During the last few days of the campaign women workers in the campaign for the proposed amendment in Philadelphia made a decided effort to gain support for their cause. In Philadelphia, the regular and progressive Republicans and the result forebodings in the opinion of Republican leaders, what is likely to happen in the country in 1916 with the two elections.

No Gains in Kentucky?

In Maryland, a doubtful state at all times, and Kentucky the Democrats held their own. That they made no gains in those states is regarded as significant in view of the claims of Democratic leaders that the foreign policy of the administration had so strengthened the party as to make victory for the president a certainty in the national elections next year.

Some months ago the Democratic national committee decided to make the campaign of education that was being promoted in the Democratic county press shortly after the election of Mr. Wilson in 1912. It is known that orders have been given that this work shall be resumed at once.

G. O. P. GAINS CONTROL OF NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Thirteen Republicans, 8 Democrats, in Next Senate—37 Republicans, 23 Democrats in House.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The election in New Jersey today involved mainly the control of the next legislature. State senators were elected in six counties, and the Republicans elected three in Burlington, Cape May, and Passaic—and this will make the next state senate stand thirteen Republicans to eight Democrats, a gain of two.

State returns show that Essex county elected twelve Republican assemblymen. The next house of assembly will stand thirteen Republicans to twelve Democrats. The 1916 legislature on joint ballot will stand fifty Republicans to thirty-one Democrats. This will insure the election of a Republican state treasurer to succeed Edward E. Groskopf, the present incumbent, who is also chairman of the Democratic state committee.

Wilson Votes at Princeton, N. J.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—President Wilson returned to Washington tonight after voting in the New Jersey elections at Princeton. He spent the evening receiving returns. After casting his ballot in an effort to restore the New Jersey legislature to the Democratic column, the president had been told by state leaders that the Republicans would retain control. Tonight Mr. Wilson evinced particular interest in the returns from Massachusetts, Maryland, and Kentucky.

REPUBLICANS RETURNED TO POWER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Reform Candidate for Mayor Beaten by G. O. P. Candidates by Majority of 75,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 2.—After a contest waged with great vigor on the part of the reformers, the Republican organization won a decided victory in today's municipal election.

Four years ago the reform candidate for mayor, Rudolph Blankenburg, defeated the Republican candidate, George H. Earle, by 4,465 votes, wresting the control of the government from the Republican organization, after it had held the reins for thirty years. Today the man selected by Blankenburg as his successor, George D. Porter, who was director of police safety in Blankenburg's cabinet, was defeated by T. B. Smith by 75,000 plurality. The vote was: Smith, Rep., 103,312; Porter, Ind., 35,312; Brown, Dem., 3,371.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., TO G.O.P.

Republicans Elect Candidate in Four-Cornered Mayoralty Race—Commission Rule Approved.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 2.—The Republicans swept Bridgeport in the four-cornered mayoralty race, electing Clifford B. Wilson, who is also Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, being returned to office for the third time. The voters favored the commission form of government by an estimated majority of 2,000 votes.

BUSBY ASKS CLEAR TRACKS.

Surface Lines Head Urges Council Body to Restrict Loop Traffic.

"Keep the street car tracks in the loop free from vehicle traffic," was the plea made by Leonard Busby, president of the Chicago Surface Lines, before the service betterment subcommittee of the local transportation committee yesterday. He asked the subcommittee, as a preliminary measure, to recommend an ordinance prohibiting the parking of vehicles in loop thoroughfares and barring heavy traffic in the loop during the day.

MISSISSIPPI HAS ELECTION.

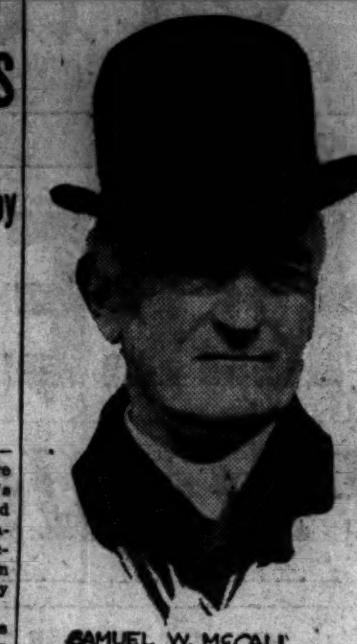
Go Through Form of Ratifying Democratic Primary—Bilbo Governor.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 2.—Democratic voters in Mississippi today elected a full state, county, and district officers on a ticket headed by Theodore G. Bilbo, state governor and Lee M. Russell for Lieutenant Governor. The election virtually was merely a ratification of the nominees chosen in the Democratic primary.

ELECTION GIVES A SETBACK TO WILSON HOPES

Democrats Disappointed by Republican Victory in Massachusetts.

Elected Governor of Massachusetts.



SAMUEL W. MCCALL
Made by American News Co.

CHICAGO BEGINS BOOSTING FOR 2 BIG CONVENTIONS

Almost \$100,000 Aim of Campaign to Get G. O. P. and Democrats.

Girl to Marry Arctic Explorer.



MISTY ANN MEANY

Chicago starts today a whirlwind finish to the campaign to land both of the big national conventions of 1916. Nearly \$100,000 is needed in immediate subscriptions to assure the selection of Chicago by both Republicans and Democrats when the national committees meet in Washington next month. This is in addition to the \$100,000 already subscribed.

The Chicago Association of Commerce went into action yesterday and pledged the complete resources of the organization to Fred W. Upham, chairman of the committee which is fighting for the two most important political events of 1916.

Quick Action Needed.

A special committee of twenty conspiring business men was named to head the subcommittee which will push the subscription lists.

"Immediate action is required, as the work should be completed in two weeks. It is not for politics or partisanship—it is for Chicago—and we want your help," is the word flashed from Chairman Upham to the twenty subchairs, who will meet tomorrow noon at luncheon at the Palmer house to plan the strategy.

Twenty-Five Members Named.

The twenty-five members of the Association committee named follow: Fred W. Upham, chairman; Charles H. Hermann, vice chairman; John J. Arnold, Charles L. Dering, John W. Eckhart, Angus S. Hibbard, Samuel Insull, J. L. Keen, E. U. Kimball, James A. Patten, John Barton Payne, Francis S. Peabody, Fred L. Robisch, John C. Roth, Frank L. Shepard, John F. Smulski, Henry Stuckart, Roger C. Sullivan, William Hale Thompson, Thomas J. Webb, and Roy O. West.

While the cash is being raised Roger C. Sullivan is down town and active among the Democratic national leaders. It is believed President Wilson's advisers are strongly favorable to Chicago as the convention seat, and private advices have reached Mr. Sullivan's friends here to the effect that the bulk of the national committee men will vote for Chicago gladly if the necessary expense fund is forthcoming.

Pledges by G. O. P. Members.

Chairman Upham already has the pledges of a majority of the Republican national committee to vote for Chicago and the general impression seems to be that Chicago will win out in the Republican national committee meeting by acclamation.

Only one since the war have the Democrats and Republicans held the national conventions in the same city and in 1884, when Cleveland and Hendricks and Blaine and Logan were nominated in Chicago. Back in 1882, again in 1884, and in 1882 Baltimore entertained both major party conventions.

In 1888 the Republicans were in Chicago and the Democrats in St. Louis. In 1892 the Democrats were in Chicago and the Republicans in Minneapolis. In 1896 Bryan was nominated in Chicago and McKinley in St. Louis. In 1900 the Democrats were in Bryan in Kansas City and the Republicans renominated McKinley in Philadelphia.

In 1904 Parker was nominated by the Democrats in St. Louis and the Republicans named Roosevelt in Chicago. In 1908 Bryan was nominated by the Republicans in Denver, and Roosevelt was renominated by the Republicans in Chicago. In 1912 the Democrats went to Baltimore to nominate Wilson and the Republicans and Progressives held their conventions in Chicago.

The statement sent out by Chairman Upham states the situation concisely as follows:

"Every member of the Chicago Association of Commerce believes that Chicago is the great convention city of the United States. Thousands of convention attendees at that fact. The most important gatherings of this kind held in this country are the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Large Economic Haze.

"These conventions for 1916 are being actively bid for by a number of other cities. Substantial subscriptions are necessary to secure them, to cover their large expenses. Chicago should have both for large and large economies and facilities of operation can be made if both are here.

It is stipulated on the subscription lists that the amount shall be paid in installments as the conventions are secured and one-half of only one comes to Chicago. Subscriptions are to be used only for the actual expenses of the conventions, the funds to be turned over to the treasurers of the respective national committees and the unexpended balance to be returned to the subscribers on the subscription to the fund.

C. H. LEWIS

Carry to Repay War Loans.

Several Chicagoans, stranded in Europe at the outbreak of the war and enabled to return to America by loans made to them by the Chicago business community, have wired the amount of their indebtedness to the committee of the subtreasurer yesterday to make restitution.

Failure to return the money was due to having to pay interest on the loans.

Offers to make payment in installments were accepted.

At 12:30 this morning the Colonial theater and its environs were quiet.

At 12:30, twenty policemen from the detective bureau were at the theater. In the interval somebody had broken open the door of the ticket office. In consequence a burglar alarm had been sounded.

No money was lost, for receipts from ticket sales are kept on the second floor of the theater.

The warrant, however, will be served on Manita, the captain said.

Manita, who has been supporting Capt. Streeter in his defiance of the police, has been selling soft drinks and cigars in his shack.

The police and draftees decided to withdraw for strategic reasons.

Later in the day Lieut. Walsh procured a warrant for the arrest of Manita, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon. It was decided not to attempt to serve the warrant last night.

Capt. O'Toole at the station said he was glad his men didn't attempt to take Manita on the spot as he might have killed someone. He didn't think the case warranted sacrificing any of his men.

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"The Oriental rug is a new and distinctive pattern of Silverware.

Made in Dinner and Tea Services as well as in Spoons, Forks and all the necessary Serving Pieces.

The lover of the Colonial will at once appreciate the grace and simple beauty of this new expression of the Colonial Spirit.

We will mail you an illustration of this design of "Silverware" together with a complete price-list, if you ask us to do so.

Upon receipt of fifty cents, to apply slightly on its cost, we

will deliver a volume, with our compliments. You

will want a copy for your own library—and will recognize in this book a highly desirable CHRISTMAS GIFT of trifling cost—for a friend interested in Art or the "Home Beautiful."

It is a complete book of information about Oriental Rugs—a book for the library—an abridged and reliable reference work—and work-of-art. It contains many beautiful color-plates, over fifty interesting illustrations. It is interesting, for it explains away the mystic symbols of oriental rug designs.

Its authority is secured by the fact that it is written by us, and published with our consent.

The book is handsomely bound in imperial leather, gold stamped.

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The Unique Charm of KNOX Millinery

OU will be delighted with the captivating and very feminine hats now being made Knox. And you will be surprised to know that T. Shayne & Co. are making millinery bearing world-famous Knox 1

\$15



kingly beautiful is this and velvet combination—crown and velvet muslin brim, trimmed in a fancy beret-flower effect. One of



is velvet Tricorn with novelty feather bow is odd distinctive; but, like all T. Shayne hats, unquestionable in style. It is one line priced at \$15.

OR 42 YEARS HEADQUARTERS FOR KNOX HATS.

H. T. SHAYNE & CO.
Palmer House Corner

Interest Allowed
3%
On Savings
Deposits Made
in or Before
November
Fifth

Chicago's Largest
Savings Bank
Illinois Trust &
Savings Bank
LA SALLE AND
JACKSON STS.

Capital, Surplus
and
Dividends Profits
\$15,700,000
GANIZED 1873

Westminster
DANCING
ACADEMY
MODERN DANCES
FEATURE PARTIES
Wednesday Evenings,
POPULAR SOCIAL SATURDAY
EVERY DAY
Instructions Monday, Tuesday
and Thursday Evenings,
Special Tea Room, Ticker
Ladies, 100,000,000
Semi for Circum
82 East 47th Street
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Floor, Orenstein Bldg.

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CARRYING WOUNDED THROUGH THE RAILWAY DEPOT.

IN THE FREIGHT HOUSE WAITING FOR AMBULANCES.

For three days and nights the French artillery poured a tempest of projectiles into the German trenches. It was said to be the most enormous that history has ever known. It demolished everything.

Then the French infantry, in successive human waves, rushed forward and captured positions which were considered almost impregnable. Along a front of thirty kilometers in the Champagne district the French advanced their lines from two to five kilometers; in Artois there was a big advance by English and French troops, and the newspapers chronicled the greatest allied victory since the battle of the Marne.

Twenty-three thousand German prisoners were taken, and over 120 guns. Positions which had been fortified for months fell before the sweep of French troops, and in Paris there was a deep and glowing pride that French soldiers had added another brilliant page to the history of French arms.

The great offensive began on Sept. 25, preceded by a heavy bombardment, and the big gains were made on the first day of the battle. Then followed four days of savage struggle against German counter attacks, and in consequence of these fierce engagements the casualty lists swelled to huge proportions.

Trainloads of wounded poured into Paris, and one of the Paris morning papers announced that the war had come closer to Paris perhaps than it has

ever been before, even during the uncertain days, hardly a year ago, when the Germans were so near its northern gates.

At the Gare de la Chapelle the thousands of wounded flowed in by the trainload from the north, and were hurried to the hospitals of Paris for treatment. Hundreds of automobile ambulances waited outside the station while surgeons and nurses received and dispatched the wounded quickly and efficiently to various hospitals.

The realities of war were revealed more vividly in the scene than anything which has so far occurred in Paris.

How many wounded men have come into Paris I do not know and would not venture to guess. The French authorities do not publish lists of casualties, and in consequence there is no way of estimating the total. The number is large, but the French claim that the Germans lost far more heavily. They place the German losses in wounded and prisoners at 100,000.

The great interior of the freight house at Gare de la Chapelle was perfectly arranged for the reception of the wounded. Seven hospital wards, each holding thirty badly wounded, were built in the mammoth freight house. Seats and benches were provided for hundreds of the more slightly wounded. One section was reserved for Mussulmans and one section was reserved for Germans. Palms had been arranged near the wards so that the setting was cheerful and bright. Each ward was painted a distinctive color—red, blue,

green, brown, purple, etc.—which simplified the distribution of the wounded.

Hundreds of stretcher bearers met each train, and in an incredibly short time the wounded were removed, treated, and sent in ambulance motor cars to various hospitals.

One train would be loaded with the less dangerously wounded, and most of these could walk; another train would come in with badly wounded, and these would require greater attention and care.

Every conceivable wound was in evidence. The smell of gangrenous cases at times was overpowering. Human wreckage flowed from the trains in a staggering procession, and yet, in all the hundreds that I saw, I do not remember to have heard a moan or a complaint.

The wounded bore their suffering bravely and uncomplainingly. I was constantly amazed that the human body could undergo such hardships and still survive, yet it was no uncommon sight to see smiling faces under masses of bandages and to see men bearing several wounds sitting up and smoking quite contentedly.

Many of the uniforms were so covered with clay and mud as to be unrecognizable. Most of the men wore the new steel helmet with which the

French at the front now are provided, and in many of these helmets there were bullet dents and holes. I saw one private, covered with mud, who was wearing a monocle, and by his manner as he walked limping to a dressing station one was aware that he was a man of importance. He had a distinguished personality which even the mud and shapeless uniform of a private could not conceal.

As the night wore on and dawn appeared the big freight house became quite cold, and nurses and wounded hugged the big blankets that burned in many places.

There were ten trains that came in during that one night, the sixth night after the beginning of the offensive, and yet the arrangements were so excellently systematized that there was little delay in distributing the wounded. The wounded from one train would be disposed of before the next long train arrived, and the silence of the darkness and deserted streets of Paris was broken all through the night by the rush of motor ambulances to the different hospitals.

In the early morning hours the American ambulance was busy receiving new arrivals, who were bathed and made comfortable as quickly as possible. Every hospital had been warned to prepare for an avalanche of wounded, and for days the convalescents had been evacuated, so that every available bed in the city was in readiness.

ANOTHER OF MR. McCUTCHEON'S ILLUSTRATED STORIES FROM THE FRENCH FRONT WILL APPEAR IN TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

GERMAN FORCES MAKE PROGRESS IN RIGA DRIVE

Continue Advance from West,
Berlin Reports; Russian
Attacks Repulsed.

The German advance on Riga from the west has made further progress, Berlin announced yesterday. In the Drivish region fierce fighting is under way. The Russians, undertaking a strong offensive movement, were repulsed, according to the German statement, which also reports that the Slavs have been beaten back in the Galician zone.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The German war office today issued the following official statement:

An army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, South of the Tukums-Bauska railway our attack made further progress on both sides of the river. Before Drivish fierce fighting continued yesterday. Strong Russian attacks were repulsed with severe losses. The battles between Swentow and Lielau are still proceeding. Five hundred prisoners were taken into our hands.

Army of Gen. von Lützow: The Russians attempted to halt our advance west of Czartorysk by a counter attack from the rear with dense masses of troops. They were repulsed with heavy losses. Our attack continues.

At Riekiow the Russians succeeded in temporarily penetrating positions held by the troops of Gen. von Bothmer. We captured our trenches by a counter attack, and took more than 500 prisoners. Steinkowez itself for the greater part was recaptured by storm early this morning after bitter fighting during the night and 2,000 more prisoners were taken.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—The following official communication was issued today:

The attacks on the Stripa continued all day yesterday and today. The enemy attacked with strong forces, and penetrated our positions near Bialystok. Our reserves, by a speedy counter attack, repulsed the enemy, who in the bitter local fighting suffered great losses. We captured 2,000 prisoners.

In the district of the lower Styr we have forced the enemy farther back. Russian counter attacks were undertaken with a great waste of ammunition, but they collapsed.

FOOD PROBLEM NOT DANGER.

Overseas News Agency Says Germany Is Not Worried by Shortage of Supplies.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The question of Ger-

BIG GUNS ROAR ON WEST FRONT

Cannon Duels in Progress
at Many Points on
French Line.

Envoy Says Recital Was Not
Meant for Publication;
Given Out by British.

Chicago Patriots Say It Gives
Them First "Real Informa-

tion" on Homeland.

John T. McCutcheon's cables from Athens were hailed by prominent Greeks of Chicago yesterday as the first "real information" they have received from the capital of their home country.

Ch. Damaskos, editor of *Saloniki*, one of the leading publications of Chalcis, said last night:

"The first clear idea regarding the situation in Greece has been given to us in the *Tairinis*. The Greeks of America believe that it is their duty, in standing by Greece in this crisis, to also stand by the Serbians. As Roosevelt said, it is the duty of every civilized nation to stand by and defend the national and human rights of Belgium."

5,000 Greeks for War.

"When the first orders were given for the mobilization of the Greek army 2,000 Greeks in Chicago and 8,000 in the middle west asked Dr. Salopoulo, the Greek consul in Chicago, for passports that they might join the Greek colors. Sentinels were running about, as well as various officials of the service and the Bulgarists."

"But the king overthrew the Venizelos cabinet, and the reserves decided to remain here, as their consciences and faith forbade them to fight with despotism, either Turk or Bulgar."

"However, be it understood, the Greeks of this country and the kingdom back home have no feeling against the Austrian or German people. In fact, they prefer them to the Italians and the Russians. But they can't understand why the Turks or Bulgars can have the right to hold Constantinople or Macedonia."

Venizelos' Voters' Choice.

"Venizelos was elected by an overwhelming vote at the last election and represents the real sentiment of the Greeks, and Mr. McCutcheon, in his interview with Venizelos, printed in today's *Tairinis*, means to give the people a clear and comprehensive view of the pan-Hellenic situation."

"King Constantine's trouble with his ex-premier and his domestic relations with the kaiser have nothing to do with his feelings against the Turk and the Bulgar. He has to keep in mind that he, as the ruler, is responsible for the fate and welfare of Greece. Venizelos means victory, and we are confident that, whatever the result, victory will be with the Greek nation in the end."

Urging Yeo of Turks.

"Mr. Lawrence, editor of the *Greek Star*, the pioneer Chicago Greek paper, joined with Editor Damaskos in expressing unyielding opposition to Turkey and Bulgaria."

He said Greece and Romania still hold the balance of power in the Balkans and that if they should join with the allies, the Austrian-Turkish battle lines would be swept back and to sure defeat.

For Greece, he says, faces a terrible crisis. If she goes with the *Entente*,

GREEKS GREET ATHENS CABLE BY MCCUTCHEON

Envoy Says Recital Was Not
Meant for Publication;
Given Out by British.

AMERICANS URGE SKINNER'S
QUICK RETURN TO LONDON.

Want No Time Wasted After Re-
port on British Seizures Is Made
to State Department.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Britain, has transmitted a lengthy report to the United States government reviewing in detail the steps taken by him and the members of his legation staff in connection with the execution by the German military authorities of Miss Edith Cavell.

The minister declares that the reports

made by him on the subjects constituted

merely a result of facts, without ex-

pression of opinion, and that he has sub-

mitted to the State Department, for his

information, the following report:

"It can't be denied that the American

government is fully justified in its

action in the case of Miss Cavell.

"It is the opinion of the American

government that the British

government is fully justified in its

action in the case of Miss Cavell.

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EXPERT ADVICE NEEDED IN PLAN OF U. S. DEFENSE

Writer Asserts Officials Seem
to Ignore Opinion of War
Authorities.

In connection with his daily articles on national defense, the third of which appears herewith, Mr. Reilly will answer questions pertaining to the subject of preparedness and tactics in drill for guardsmen and civilians. Where space will not permit letters will be personally answered, subject, however, to proper limitations, and only when an addressed, stamped envelope is inclosed.

BY HENRY J. REILLY.

To practically every line of American activity at the present time expert opinion is accepted. In all professions it has been found more and more necessary to subdivide. The man in any one profession who tries to practice all branches of it is become more and more scarce. There is one important branch of American life for which, however, this does not seem to hold. That is, in the opinion of national defense. The many old navy and professions just the same as those of doctors, lawyers and others.

The military profession, like all others, at the present time embraces so much that it is necessary to subdivide and to have experts. In spite of this fact, and in spite of our ready acceptance of expert opinion in other lines, we seem to be, as a whole, determined not to accept expert advice on military and naval subjects.

Military Experts Ignored.

When we are sick we get a doctor. When we are in legal trouble we get a lawyer. When we want to know about financial affairs we go to a financier. When we want to know about military affairs we not only do not consult trained men of the army and navy, but go a step further and say that their opinion is necessarily prejudiced and therefore valueless.

Throughout all our military activity, both in war and peace, we have shown this contempt for the military expert. When war comes we appoint civilians with little or no military experience to command in the army.

We can see no reason why this should not be so, and yet if any one should propose taking a colonel or general from the army and making him president of a bank or putting him in charge of a big law firm the proposal would be treated as that of a lunatic.

Yet in the first case the ignorance of the individuals concerned will lead to unnecessary loss of life, loss of money, and probable defeat, while in the second case, only the loss of money is involved.

Civil War Taught Lesson.

Throughout the civil war the north suffered materially from the fact that so many men without proper training were given important commands. When the trained soldiers, such as Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, were given an opportunity, campaigns commenced to be fought in the way they should have been fought in the first place.

In the south matters were quite different. Jefferson Davis, himself a trained soldier, and Lee, another trained soldier, saw to it that the men who held commands in the Confederate army were trained men and not persons with political influence only.

Nothing illustrates better the attitude of mind of many of our higher civilian officials than a remark of Secretary Stanton's during the later part of the civil war.

Regular Officers Not Favored.

A regular infantry officer, who had commanded his troops only with success but with considerable distinction, had been recommended again and again by Grant for promotion to brigadier general of volunteers. As these recommendations were always ignored, Grant made inquiry, and was told by Stanton that in Stanton was too busy promoting volunteer officers to have any time for regulars.

At the present time, when so much attention is being paid to the national defense, it is also all important that the country be allowed to know what the trained officers of the army and navy think about the question.

The general staff, which operates under a system shown by the Franco-Prussian war and every war since to be the best and most efficient method of preparing for and operating a war, has spent years studying the whole question of national defense from every conceivable point of view.

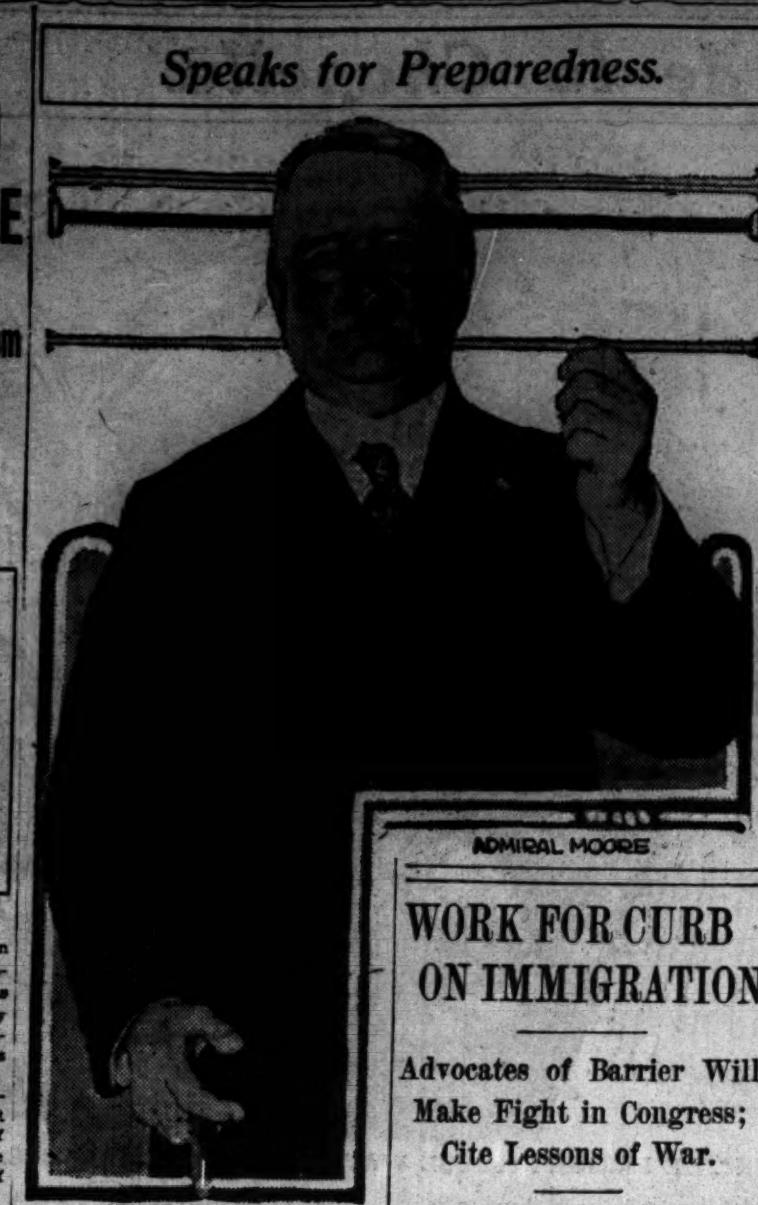
Public Not Informed of Study.
The indications are that the public is to be kept completely ignorant of the result of these studies, but that even Congress is not to be told. This is typical of the attitude since it came into power of the present administration toward the army and navy.

Mr. Hay, the chairman of the house committee of military affairs, has not only by speech but again and again in reports shown what virtually amounts to contempt of the professional officer's opinion.

The testimony of such men as Gen. Wood, last chief of staff; Gen. Crozier, and other officers, shows that similar caliber amounts to nothing when taken before the committee of which Mr. Hay is chairman. This is the reason that he does not hesitate in his reports to express conclusions diametrically opposed to the testimony given by such officers.

Garrison Supports Officer's Views.
It is believed that on the whole Mr. Garrison has been inclined to accept and support professional opinion. However, at the present time there are decided indications that he is not supporting the expressed opinions of the general staff but that he is supporting these opinions either on his own initiative or because compelled to do so for political reasons.

He has fared no better in this than the army. Mr. Daniels from the first has been disinclined to pay the slightest attention to the opinion of any officer. When officers in Washington refuse to express approval of measures proposed by Mr. Daniels which they consider imminent to the efficiency of the navy, it is understood that he has had these men sent to other duty and has attempted to replace



Speaks for Preparedness.

INVADERS ABLE TO REACH MID-WEST, SAY WAR EXPERTS

Half Way Course in Preparedness Ends in Bitter Defeat, Says Reilly.

Rear Admiral C. E. T. Moore, retired, and Capt. Henry J. Reilly, military expert of The Tribune, warned the people of the middle west yesterday that they cannot afford to be more apathetic in preparation against war than can the people of the nation's seaboard. Their speeches were made at the luncheon of the Navy league on board the training ship Commodore.

"The middle west is not secure against foreign attack any more than the seaboard states," warned Admiral Moore. "And Illinois, which kept its full quota of men at the front in the civil war, will take the lead in advancing real patriotism against local patriots."

"Militarism is nothing until the people make it. In fact, it is a state of mind, and we have never had that spirit in this country. I can remember when we had an army of 1,000,000 men and a navy second to none, and I have also seen this army absorbed into the population and the navy allowed to dwindle to its present position."

If you believe the navy is inadequate, you are right, but you know conceded that it is—it is up to you all to make it.

Here he took a paper out of his pocket and read the rest of his speech. For, he said, "in my position, a man speaks with a halter around his neck, and I want to be sure I can remember what I said."

Can't Play with War.

"You can't play with war for it is a business of hard facts and stern conditions," said Capt. Reilly, who spoke at the invitation of the Chicago section of the Navy league. "A half way course in military preparedness means in the end bitter defeat. Making war is essentially making the enemy do something which is against his will to do—something which he vowed he would die before doing."

"The technical feature of military training can be taught in comparatively short time by the average intelligent man. But the spirit of absolute obedience, of subordinating self to duty in the face of death, cannot be quickly acquired by untrained men, no matter how courageous."

The meeting was attended by Capt. Evers and his staff of officers in uniform. After the address the business men present accorded an inversed ovation to the Isa de Lasson, the captured Spanish gunboat which is now manned by the local reserve. They were shown the workings of the four inch guns and took turns in aiming one of the weapons against Chicago's sky line.

Shame Battle Today.

Today the Navy leagues, in company with delegations from the Chicago Athletic association, the Chicago Advertising association, and the Press club, will leave Chicago for the Lake Bluff naval training station over the Chicago and Northwestern at 1:30 p.m.

The naval apprentices, headed by the naval band, will meet the visitors at the Lake Bluff station. A lively program of boxing, dancing, and a shooting match with machine guns will be employed, has been prepared by Commander Moffett. Boxing is now a part of the official training in "personal preparedness." Commander Moffett holding that the training station is not "an old ladies' home."

Glory Rally to Flag.

The clergy rallied to the support of preparedness at a noonday meeting at the Olympic theater, where the film play, "The Battle Cry of Peace," is being presented.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows, the Rev. Father Francis C. McCabe, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, and Judge Marcus Kavanaugh made strong addresses on the importance of preparedness against invasion. Pits and drum music by veterans of the civil war stirred the spirit of the audience.

Bishop Fallows paraphrased the celebrated maxim, "In times of peace prepare for war," by saying, "In times of peace prepare for peace, but also be prepared against invasion."

W. W. was a supercilious militiaman, but even militiamen continued Bishop Fallows, who with his fellow officers was speaking under the auspices of the National Security league.

He defined militancy as common sense preparedness and militarism as the placing of a yoke about the necks of the people. He indorsed the film play, "The Battle Cry of Peace," as a graphic lesson in preparedness.

CHINESE HAS 4 FRACTURES.

Found Unconscious in Alley—May Have Been Beaten and Robbed.

A Chinaman, believed to be Joe Lee, was found unconscious in the alley at the rear of A. M. Rothchild & Co.'s department store last night. His left wrist, his left thumb, and two ribs were found to be broken. He was revived but could not speak English. He may have been beaten and robbed, as no money was found.

"Where is this station?" asked Gov. Dunne.

"At Lake Bluff, in Illinois," I replied.

"You must be mistaken," said the governor. "We have no naval station in Illinois."

"We have 1,000 young men of the finest type in the middle west in training there," I said.

"Oh, returned the governor, "you mean the training ship Luson, in Chicago."

PRETORIUS INQUEST HELD.

Wife of Dead St. Louis Publisher Says He Was Discouraged Over Business Affairs.

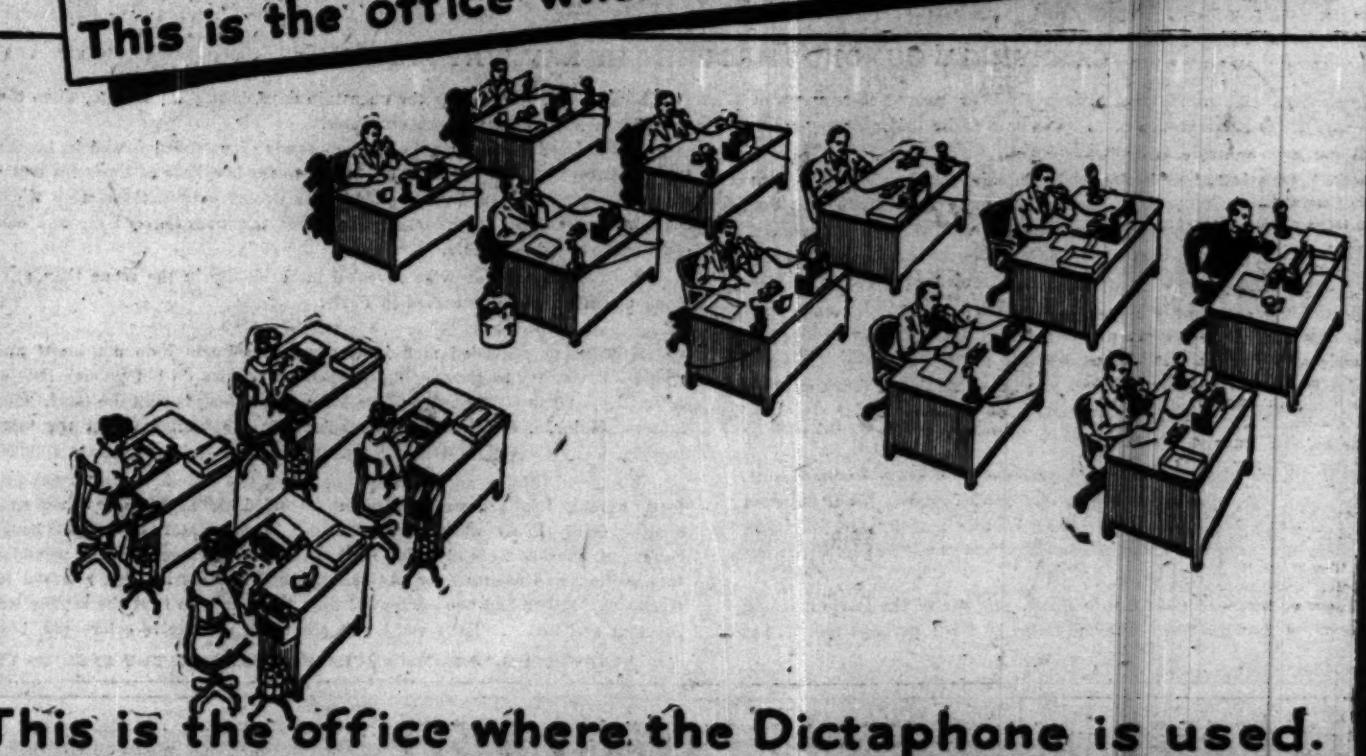
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—The causes that prompted Edward L. Prestorius, publisher of the St. Louis Times and of the St. Louis Westside Post, to commit suicide were set forth at the coroner's inquest by Mrs. Prestorius. Mr. Prestorius had been in action in France. When the war broke out it was immediately apparent that a large force of troops would have to be raised. The troops so authorized are called Kitchener's army and are quite distinct from the only the territorial but also the regular army.

Another article by Mr. Reilly.

Boys and girls thrive on them. Thousands of mothers make a package of N. B. C. Graham Crackers the main part of their children's daily school lunch. Just as good for grown-ups.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

There's no sense paying full time for a half-time office



Idle desks with idle typewriters waiting to produce finished typewriting. Stenographers wasting time taking dictation and waiting to take it. Hours thrown away making symbols in a notebook.

Stop writing your letters twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. Let the men who dictate, dictate when they want to. Don't make them wait until somebody else is through or until some typewriter gets caught up. Handle your letter writing as if you realized it was important. Find out if we are right when we tell you that you can cut the cost of letter writing from a third to a half.

You would "take the cure" fast enough if any other department of your business was as inefficient as your correspondence. And the "cure" is so simple, so sure, so easy to take—just dictate to the Dictaphone. We have prescribed the same treatment successfully for thousands of other business men. Now they dictate to the Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

16 N. Michigan Ave.

Call Randolph 2771—the Dictaphone. Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Or, tear off this little card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Now, while the idea is hot.

The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone

Dictaphone—our trade name.

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Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail.

The Dictaphone, 16 N. Michigan Ave.

Please send me particulars.

Name _____

Address _____

Address Personally Mr. _____



This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.

CARSON ASSERTS ERRORS IMPERIL ARMY OF BRITAIN

Former Cabinet Member As-
sails Actions at Dardanelles
and in the Balkans.

(Continued from first page.)

sources in men and material are being used to the best advantage, whether what have appeared to be grave miscalculations could have been avoided, and, above all, whether the machinery of the government for carrying on the war is the most adequate and effective which we can devise."

Country Groaning in Dark.

Sir Edward declared that on all these questions the country was groaning in the dark. He held the view that the country had never fought so well or had so readily made sacrifices as when the people understood the whole situation, and when, with best will to the welfare of the nation, determined at all costs to support its difficulties. He did not forget the difficulties which had been surmounted, but at the same time the country was uneasy with regard to certain things that had happened in various theaters of the war.

There was the absence of munitions. He referred to that because experience had shown him that the cabinet, however good the intentions of an administration, was utterly incapable of carrying on the war under present conditions. What was wanted was a smaller number of competent men sitting daily with the best advisers they could get to work out the problems that arose. He did not think that a committee of the cabinet would answer, if the committee were to be accountable to the cabinet and the cabinet was to take the responsibility.

"Gyration" in Balkan Policy.

Perhaps the gravest instance, and the most remarkable of all the cabinet and government would, he said, be to be found in the Balkan situation. Nothing had astonished him more than the gyrations the ministers had gone through in relation to British policy in the Balkans.

On Sept. 28 Sir Edward Grey stated that Bulgarian mobilization had resulted in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of Great Britain's enemies and that Great Britain should be prepared to give its friends in the Balkans all the support in a power in a emergency.

When he learned that this was no longer the policy of the government and that there were no plans to this end, he severed his connection with the cabinet, writing to Premier Asquith to that effect on Oct. 12.

Letter Sent to Premier.

Sir Edward said he decided to resign, as he could not support the conclusion reached by the war council of the cabinet the day before. He quoted Sir Edward Grey's statement made in the house on Oct. 28 promising the allies' support to that effect.

"I cannot understand how England can abandon Serbia to her fate without national dishonor. Even if we were to send the Serbian and read part of his letter to the Serbs in which such course would, in my judgment, be the policy of despair and an admission of failure which could only be justified after every other alternative had been abandoned.

"Bulgaria will be given a free hand to crush our ally."

"All hope of inducing Roumania to come to Serbia's assistance will have been abandoned, and she may even find it to her interests to join our enemies, and every encouragement will be given to Greece to follow the policy of the king rather than that of Venizelos, who is the majority in the chamber. The loss to our prestige will be incalculable and a very grave menace to our eastern empire."

Forces Is Our Resource.

The former secretary of state told Mr. Asquith that he was aware of the difficulties suggested by the general staff, but that he felt confident that if troops were concentrated at Saloniki and the naval power used, it would demonstrate that England had resolved to preserve their country for the Serbians. The result would be that Bulgaria would be weakened in her power to crush Serbia; the Anglophile and anti-Turk parties in Bulgaria would be strengthened and encouraged. Roumania would be more likely to help and the policy of Venizelos would be greatly stimulated.

"As regards Greece, I think," he continued, "vigorous efforts should be made to compel it to fulfil its treaty obligations. It was at its invitation that we sent troops to Saloniki in conjunction with the French and we shall be rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the powers if we are compelled to withdraw and place in a position of weakness."

"Greece—the king's party—is afraid of the central powers. We ought to make her afraid of us. Our naval supremacy enables us to do this, and for my part I would not hesitate to inform her that unless she was prepared to join the allies in defense of Serbia, we would break off friendly relations."

"The policy of the war committee seems to me to lead to no helpful results. I could understand a policy limiting all

WAR'S HOPES AND FEARS REVEALED BY ASQUITH

It is true that today some parts of the horizon are overcast. This, like other wars, has been fruitful of surprises and disappointments. The moment calls for three things: A proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and overbearing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive.

The results of the August attempt (at the Dardanelles) were disappointing, but it must be considered what would have happened if it had not been taken. The Russians might have had a serious Turkish attack in the Caucasus and we might have had to face attacks in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Our forces on the Gallipoli peninsula was holding up 300,000 Turks. The situation in the Dardanelles is receiving the most anxious consideration of the government, not as an isolated thing but as a part of the larger strategical question raised by reason of developments in the Balkans. There is a complete agreement between us and France, both to the end and the means, in the Balkans.

Opposed to the western theater and using all our resources there, which is, I think, in reality what the war staff suggests, and in that way relieve the situation in the east. But to send an army to Egypt to await action which may or may not be possible on the report of a general to Gallipoli, and then put the army and nation into a situation that could come to, and one calculated merely to lead to further dissipation of our forces.

"I do not believe that when Germany has gained access to the lines of communication to Constantinople it will be possible to maintain our efforts in Gallipoli. Indeed, I doubt much whether our troops can stay there until that event happens.

This matter is, in my opinion, put with considerable force in the memorandum of Mr. Bonar Law. May I say, entirely in accord with your policy that the war must be fought to an end at any sacrifice and until we have brought it to a successful conclusion."

Opposed Move on Straits.

With respect to the Dardanelles operations, Sir Edward said he could not understand how, at the very time of a shortage of ammunition, the government took on such an expedition, which had hung "around our necks like a millstone all these months."

He did not believe the government was justified in entering into that expedition, which had cost 100,000 men in casualties and suffering which baffled description, unless they had assurances from their naval and military advisers that they were likely to carry the expedition to a successful conclusion.

"Was there ever such a story of miscalculations," he exclaimed, "as those in the Dardanelles?"

The failure at Suvla bay he regarded as the most disastrous and vital of the whole war. From that day to this, until the cabinet members and ministers who advised him were able to make up their minds whether they ought to proceed with those operations or boldly withdraw their men and save suffering and further loss.

He expressed the hope that new plans for the campaign in the near east had been worked out clearly and definitely, because at the time he was in the cabinet he could find no trace of any such thing in existence.

Praise for Navy's Work.

Premier Asquith said when he arose that he intended to describe as far as possible the actual prospective position to the nation, which "is as determined today as it has ever been to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, and which trusts the government, by whomsoever controlled, to use every means to the attainment of that purpose."

"It is true that today some parts of the horizon are overcast," he continued. "This, like other wars, has been fruitful of surprises and disappointments. The moment calls for three things: A proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and overbearing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive."

Mr. Asquith referred to the "small committee of professional whomever which kept our enemies supplied daily with a diet of falsehoods." The government, he said, had no interest in concealing anything subject to the one overriding consideration that its disclosures would not assist Great Britain's enemies.

Holds Up Exact Figures.

"How do we stand today?" asked the premier. "In August of last year we were responsible for sending 100,000 infantry and two cavalry divisions. In the operations described by Field Marshal French in his last dispatch, he had under his command not far short of 1,000,000 men. To these must be added the troops at the Dardanelles, in Egypt, and in other theaters of war, as well as our garrisons and troops in reserve."

"How has this gigantic force been got together by a nation which has never aspired to be a military power? First, by the manhood of the United Kingdom. In the last fifteen months we have recruited—". Mr. Asquith hesitated, then

remarked: "I do not like to give the exact figure of men."

"The contribution of India was splendid," he continued. "Canada contributed 52,000, New Zealand 35,000, South Africa, after a brilliant campaign subduing the Germans, sent 6,000, and Newfoundland 1,000. Ceylon, Fiji, and other parts of the empire all sent contingents."

"No account is taken in these figures of preparation for maintenance of these units in the field."

Germans Held in France.

Referring to the western front, Mr. Asquith said he had nothing to add to the dispatches from Field Marshal French, except to say that, on balance, since last April the Germans had not moved a single foot of ground.

"That is indeed an understatement of the facts," he said.

Referring to the eastern war theater, the premier paid a warm tribute to the fighting qualities of the Russians and expressed confidence in their ability "before long to roll back the enemy."

As to Mesopotamia, Mr. Asquith remarked, the British object was to preserve the neutrality of the Arabs, safeguard British interests in the Persian Gulf, and uphold the authority of the Union Jack in the east.

"Our victorious force is now within reasonable distance of Bagdad," he continued. "No account has been conducted with greater enthusiasm with better prospects of final success."

The premier said that the financial position was serious. He quoted statistics of exports and imports and of expenditures upon the war.

"We cannot go on discharging business unless both government and individuals adopt more stringent economy. Our position does not compare unfavorably with that of our enemies."

"The standard of life in Germany has been depressed to a very low point indeed, but we must be prepared to make far greater sacrifices than we have done. The average cost of our army in peace times is \$500 per head per year. Today it is between \$1,200 and \$1,500."

The premier stated he had concluded that it was desirable to maintain the cabinet war committee concerned with the higher direction of the war to limit its membership. He suggested that it should not comprise less than three nor more than five, but should have the power to summon persons having special knowledge or information for the purposes of consultation. The relations of the committee to the cabinet, he said, would be as follows: The committee would have a secretariat of its own, and the cabinet would be informed of important decisions and connected with them.

The premier stated that there also in the future would be more coordination between the staffs of the allied powers.

All Must Do Duties.

"Every man in the country," the premier declared in dealing with the question of recruiting, "ought to be doing the thing for which the purposes of the war he is best fitted. There has been a difference of opinion among the ministers as to whether the full exploitation of the recruiting areas could be obtained by the voluntary system. Personally, I think it is purely a question of practical expedience."

"Admittedly our system of voluntary recruiting operates in a haphazard, capricious way, and my objection to the employment of compulsion under present conditions is not due to any blindness of the system," he said.

"He did not believe the government was justified in entering into that expedition, which had cost 100,000 men in casualties and suffering which baffled description, unless they had assurances from their naval and military advisers that they were likely to carry the expedition to a successful conclusion."

Will not make tough meats tender, but even the cheaper cuts are made appetizing by its use.

One of the 57

LETTER BY SIR EDWARD WHICH WARNED ENGLAND

Sir Edward's letter was written to Premier Asquith previous to the resignation of Mr. Carson.

I cannot understand how England can abandon Serbia without national dishonor. Even if we were no bound in honor, such a course would, in my judgment, be the policy of despair.

Bulgaria will be given a free hand to crush our enemy. All hope of inducing Roumania to come to Serbia's assistance will have been abandoned and she must be compelled to join our enemies.

—The results of the August attempt, he continued, were disappointing, but it must be considered what would have happened if it had not been taken. The Russians might have had a serious Turkish attack in the Caucasus and we might have had to face attacks in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Our forces on the Gallipoli peninsula was holding up 300,000 Turks.

The situation in the Dardanelles is receiving the most anxious consideration of the government, not as an isolated thing but as a part of the larger strategical question raised by reason of developments in the Balkans.

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ships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports, and 17 supply ships.

He alluded to the services of the naval monitors, which he said were largely the monitors of the Dardanelles.

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CARRANZA GIVEN U. S. DOCUMENTS ON THE BORDER

First Chief Receives Papers
Recognizing Him; Returns
to Piedras Negras.

BY MARK S. WATSON.
Eagle Pass, Tex., Nov. 3.—Two years and a half ago Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila, left Piedras Negras, Tamaulipas, for the first time in that period he returned as first chief of the republic, recognized as such by the United States. The first man to meet him as he left the train was Elias Arredondo, who brought from Washington the formal recognition papers from the state department.

It does not take much to excite the population of Piedras Negras, but in this case there has been excitement for a week, ever since the announcement that the first chief would receive his Washington emissary here rather than at Nuevo Laredo. The plan to do this by way of the coast, however, had been eliminated and the population, civil and military, was ready to start for the station on demand. The troops under Gen. Castro marched to the station a little before 2 o'clock and the crowd followed.

Carranza Greeted Clamorously.
It was long after 6 o'clock before the advance train, carrying several hundred more troops, reached the station and still later when the first chief's private car "Constitutionalist" arrived. No one seemed surprised at the delay and the long lines of troops broiled patiently. As this second train entered the yards there arose a clamor of bands, bugles, and drums, shouting civilians, screaming locomotive whistles from the nearby terminal yards, and barking from several hundred dogs. A little girl representing the dove of peace stood over the station door, the emblem of peace in a reception otherwise purely military.

There was a little speechmaking from the balcony of the customs house, although this Carranza did not join. He warmly greeted hundreds of citizens, many of whom he knew personally from his old days in Coahuila, and laughingly passed small coins among the youngest of the soldiers lined up before him, some certainly not over 12 and scarcely able to lug their heavy rifles.

Citizens Eager for Handshakes.
Carranza's liking for democratic gatherings was thoroughly gratified, for he was sure the speechmaking was over he was fairly overwhelmed by the rush of people eager for a handshake or an embrace.

Gen. Obregon was among the many veterans aboard the first chief's car, possibly because the demand for his active service is not particularly great at this time, but probably more to dispense rumors spread by the Villistas of a breach between Carranza and his leading general.

The administration affairs are to be taken up at length tomorrow. Carranza being in military form, his arrival, it was decided to postpone the discussion. The Rio Bravo at this point is lined with "original" Carranzistas, mostly large landowners, whose warmth in the first chief was not especially manifest until his success became assured, but who now are aware they always worked in his behalf—and also would like to be assured that their property is safe. On this matter there is reason for their worry.

May Tax Undeveloped Land.
The first chief is known to retain his desire to tax heavily all undeveloped land. He did this in Coahuila and forfeited the support of many of the wealthier citizens. It would surprise no one of his friends if he should insist on carrying out this same policy nationally, the purpose being to force the development



UTPATEL'S NEURALGIA HALTS STRIKE COMMITTEE HEARING

Alderman fails to appear on Time
—Other Members Get Tired of
Waiting and Go Home.

Failure of a quorum to appear caused the postponement yesterday of the meeting of Ald. Utpatel's special strike investigating committee. The aldermen there are present many who are entitled to that name and whose counsel the first chief genuinely desires. If the discussion of the strike is confined to this border town it probably will be his remaining here through the week, although he had hoped to move on toward Matamoros.

Of border affairs Carranza would say little except to show his pleasure over the favorable reports from the battle at Agua Prieta. Of affairs near Brownsville he expressed a desire to know more by personal observation.

"We certainly wish disorder to stop," he said. "We are hoping that present efforts to stop it will be successful."

TEAMSTERS DELAY ACTION.

Meeting of Union Disbanded, Al-
though There Is Hesitation of
Agreement.

The meeting of the Chicago Teamster's union was disbanded last night after more than an hour's delay when Michael Galvin, business agent of the union, reported negotiations with the employers still are pending. No announcement of the terms already agreed upon was made. The rumor that a ten-hour day and an increase of \$1 a week could not be confirmed. Another meeting of the union will be held tonight, when announcement will be made of the scale fixed in the conference.

Attempted Suicide After Arrest.
Joseph Gilmarin, arrested Sunday night on charges of larceny and of attempting to commit suicide in woman's attire, attempted suicide in his home at 2128 Haddon avenue yesterday by inhaling gas. His condition was not known. He was to have been arraigned yesterday.

SAFETY FIRST!

More and better protection for less money with the Aetna Acme Accident Policy than with any other ever issued! That's what A-A-A-A-A means to you!

For \$25 a year if you are in a "Preferred" occupation you get Ten Thousand Dollars accident insurance. Doubling to \$20,000 for accidents on railroads or steamboats, or while in elevators or burning buildings.

AETNA-IZE—TODAY!

How does this compare with other insurance offers? The former \$25 premium policy of this kind (always considered very liberal) paid but \$5000 the first year, increasing in five years to \$7500.

This wonderful new Aetna Acme Accident Policy gives you \$10,000 at the start for the same premium

That's not all. The Aetna Acme pays you \$25 weekly for two hundred weeks if you are disabled; double this if disabled in a travel, elevator, or burning building accident. The thought you give to this announcement may save your family from destitution. You are determined to protect those you love.

Nowhere else can you get such perfect protection for your family at such a low price. One man in seven is killed or hurt in an accident every year. Every three seconds an accident hits some man in the United States. You'll be the next?

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
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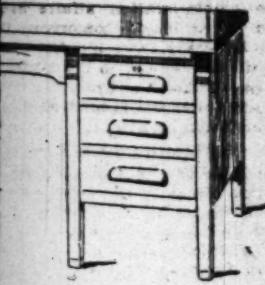
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E-C-O
ffice Desks



many special values. This
quarter-sawn oak finished
The sides are flush panel
fitted with brass sockets.
price. Sale price, oak, \$1.00;
equal reductions.

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Patients
are added to those and
those who are ill
Treatment removes the craving
expenses health, pain and happiness
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JEWELER LOSES MOTOR CAR
WITH \$5,000 GEMS ABOARD.

Machine with Diamonds Disappears
When Paul Braude Leaves It Un-
guarded While at Lunch.

Paul Braude of the wholesale jewelers' firm Emil Braude & Bro., yesterday left \$5,000 worth of diamonds in the roaster in which he was visiting customers and went into a luncheon at South Halsted and Wells streets.

When he returned from the restaurant his machine had disappeared. Mr. Braude immediately notified the police and the number of the car, 31644, was flashed to all stations. The jewelry was insured.

It was learned from the restaurant his machine had disappeared. Mr. Braude said a boy usually accompanies him when he is visiting customers, to watch the machine.

ARRESTED IN BOMB BLAZE.

Alfonso Fiorentini, 648 Orleans street, a saloon manufacturer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to kill on complaint of August Corniglia, one of the proprietors of Corniglia Bros. saloon, 448 Orleans street. The saloon building was damaged Monday night by a bomb. Corniglia said that eleven months ago Fiorentini was ejected from the saloon and the threats to kill followed.

Bullets from the Carranza and Villa lines kicked up dust close to Maj. Gen. Funston and Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis as they strode through the danger zone.

Villa Wins Another Town?
El Paso, Tex., Nov. 2.—A report that Agua Calientes, in the state of that name, had been captured by Villa troops commanded by Gen. Banuelas, was circulated here today.

Banuelas' force was sent from Torreon to Durango when Villa evacuated Torreon. Later Banuelas was given permission to act independently and was last reported marching through Zacatecas.

Funston to Use Judgment.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—War department officials conferred over Gen. Funston's report that the town of Douglas, but no additional orders were sent to him. He will construe his instructions about returning fire into American territory according to his own judgment, but under no circumstances will cross the border without special authority.

The Carranza government agency here made public tonight a message from Gen. Calles, commanding the Agua Prieta garrison, saying:

"At this instant military bands parade the streets of Agua Prieta celebrating the defeat of the Villistas. The battle ended at sunrise today. Villa's soldiers retreated in disorder towards Callero. I am clearing up the battlefield. The number of enemy dead near our lines exceeds 400."

Trains leave Englewood
Union Station (63rd Street)
convenient to South Side
fifteen minutes later.

Automatic Block Signals
Finest Modern
All-Steel Equipment
Superior Dining Car Service

Tickets, reservations and information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, Adams and Dearborn Sts., or at stations.

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Gen'l Agent, P. O. Box 2210
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Rock Island

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 18, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1869, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4071 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1915:

Daily 354,520

Sunday 556,396

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

VIVA CARRANZA.

While the little words of a passion for humanity were waiting in Agua Prieta for Gen. Francisco Villa and other representatives of the 15 per cent of Mexico not loved by President Wilson to come up and start a battle a patriot crawled out of the trench, shouted "Viva Carranza," and fired six shots at Corporal Jones of company G, Seventh United States infantry.

Corporal Jones was on patrol near the boundary. One shot hit him, but, to the disgust of the Mexican who fired at him, did not wound him seriously. The Mexican probably will get nothing more than honorable mention. If he had killed the corporal he might have received the distinguished service medal.

He may have been full of pulque and not have had a fair chance. If Corporal Jones is a lover of freedom and a passionate lover of humanity he'll be a good sport and give the disappointed Mexicans a couple more shots at him.

We are bound to win the affection and respect of the Mexicans by continuing to offer these testimonials of our regard. Douglas, Ariz., over the border from the flocks at Agua Prieta, is delirious with happiness. The words of freedom across the line are shooting up the town causally and if they have any luck they'll get something more important even than a corporal or sergeant. A major and a second lieutenant were missed by about a foot.

There are about 6,000 American soldiers in the neighborhood of Agua Prieta. The shooting ought to be good. Considering the small size of the American army the administration cannot be expected to stock that part of the country any more thickly. The best that can be done has been done and we hope the Mexicans appreciate it.

Viva Carranza! Viva the First Chief! Viva Mexico! Viva Liberty! Viva Freedom! Viva Humanity! Viva a Passion for the Same! Viva Wilson!

HOW TO BE WEALTHY.

There has been within the week a veritable contagion of advice to young men by financial lunatics. Mr. Rockefeller the younger affirms that any one may reach the goal of respectable wealth by pernicious, honest, and seal. Mr. J. W. Higgins, whose rise from messenger boy to chief high general manager of thirty railroads thrills the heart, contributes a similar formula for success. Having made up his mind what he wishes to do, Mr. Higgins declares, a young man desirous of success must work and work. David R. Fagan, the Chicago banker, also offers a means to fame and power after the same manner, adding only that a man must bring his religion into his business.

The struggling and ambitious youths undoubtedly listen and give heed to these wise words, and forget promptly about the office boy in the building across the street who sports a car bought with the proceeds of a modest venture in Bethlehem common or General Motors. They know that the dollars obtained by honest toil are many times as big as the dollars which come over night. Did we not all learn that from our copy books?

TWO AMERICANS.

The tragic and untimely death of Col. Edward L. Prentiss of the St. Louis Times and Westliche Post removes not only an honored member of his profession, but a German-American whose Americanism has been notably stalwart, a son of that generation of Germans who left the fatherland because of their liberal opinions, who fought for the union, and who entered into the American tradition wholeheartedly, a source of strength to every community of which they were a part.

Throughout the trying days of the present war Col. Prentiss was a steady influence, a voice of unwavering Americanism.

On the same day which brought the end to the St. Louis editor another noted German-American editor passed away in New York. Herman Ridder because of his situation in the midst of the violent Anglo partisans of New York was a conspicuous and sometimes unduly militant partisan of Germany's cause in the present war. But the spirit of the man was truly expressed in his words spoken at the time when the Louisiana crisis was at its worst: "A owing the loyalty of Americans or German extraction, he went on to say:

"Nor is this the time to build on millions of the American people with unjust and unnecessary anguish of mind. The German-Americans must suffer in any conflict between the United States and Germany many pangs of which their fellow citizens can never know anything. It is rather a time for showing them the greatest degree of consideration. They have fought to uphold the flag in the past, and they will do so again against any enemy whatsoever. They deserve the fruits of past loyalty until they have forfeited the right to claim them."

The tension between the United States and Germany is now relaxed and we hope will never reappear. But Americans of all strains would do well to keep in memory the spirit of these words and to ponder in the lives of both these true Americans Prentiss and Ridder, the lesson of loyal devotion which Americans of German race from Steuben to

the men of our day have made a part of our history in war and peace.

America has suffered and is suffering from ill-advised foreign partisanship. All the more important is it therefore for every American to guard against and strive to diminish the evil. Politicians and fanatics will fan the flame. Patriotic men and women will work against them on behalf of true Americanism. Every race has brought something of worth to America. Let us recognize that truth while insisting more consciously that what they bring shall be a source of union and not of division, of strength and not of weakness, in the American republic.

MR. M'ADOO'S MERCHANT MARINE.

To replace the shipping which legislation of the party in power has effectively wiped off the sea, Secretary McAdoo has two suggestions.

First, to promote commerce with countries where traffic is insufficient to support a steamship line, ships shall be built by the government and be operated by a government owned company in order that the administration may be free from the necessity of intrusting them to deserving Democrats.

Second, all other classes of shipping, excepting that on the great lakes, which is specifically excepted from all government favor, are to be provided by building ships at the government's expense and leasing them to the fortunate, or more likely, to the influential, at rates far below cost, which should be as highly remunerative to the charterers as costly to the government.

The argument for this plan of special privilege is that the Democratic congress and the Democratic president are unwilling to pay a subsidy, but will turn over to favored people for less than they are worth millions upon millions of dollars of ships built at government expense.

The absurdity of this will be apparent to every congressman whose eyes are not blinded by the prospect of obtaining for himself, for an industry or a port in his district, cheap shipping at the expense of the nation.

The first suggestion is not without merit, provided that it is carried out with an eye single to the public welfare and not with the principal purpose of adding to the number of the administration's army of political workers.

There is an unquestioned need for large speedy ships of great steam radius such as the "Mauretania" and the "Prins Eitel" of the English and German navies. These ships can derive considerable revenue from the carriage of mails and of passengers and in doing so stimulate American export trade, but they can never be expected to operate at a profit. The maritime nations do not operate such ships at a profit and where they fail the United States cannot hope to succeed.

The foreign governments operate by comprehensive agreements with steamship companies which, where governments are strong, work to great advantage.

Here, where the government is weak and largely controlled by one or another element of politicians and financiers, the plan would not promise success nor would it meet with public approval.

Therefore the logical solution is the operation of naval auxiliaries by the government employing as sailors, engineers, and mechanics graduates of the navy and young men who would enlist on these ships preliminary to service in the navy. Thus the loss to the government in operating these ships would be partially paid by the training to young seamen.

As to the operation by a company rather than a direct operation by the government, in order to avoid political favors, that argument is as much foam. The company would be a cloak for politics, not a preventive.

The encouragement of a general merchant marine can be successfully achieved by paying to *sailor graduates of the navy* who have been honorably discharged after a course of enlistment and training in the navy, and who in return shall at all times hold themselves subject to call to the colors, such a sum which, in addition to the current rate of wages of foreign seamen sailing from American ports, will equal the difference between American and foreign wages and American and foreign standards of living.

This will be obviated the subsidy which Secretary McAdoo greatly deplores. Thus will be obviated the equally pernicious special privilege which Secretary McAdoo advocates.

The payment of the American standard of wages will be directly to the wage earners and they in turn must hold themselves open to the same service that is exacted of the foreign sailors by their countries.

In this way will be assured a superior type of seamen who, educated in the American navy, will be as superior to the other merchant sailors as the German merchant sailors trained in the German navy have proven superior to the untrained English merchant seamen, and enlisting in the navy will be stimulated by the certainty of future profitable employment.

Secretary McAdoo's plan is fatally defective, but it does not follow that no plan can succeed. The only question arising is whether a plan that has for its object nothing but the national welfare can receive sufficient political backing to pass through congress.

WE THINK HE WAS MEANTIONED, HOWEVER.

"Mrs. HOWARD H. SPAULDING Jr. will return this morning from Michigan City, Ind." — The W. G. N.

Something is missing from the foregoing. Can any little reader tell us what it is?

WE THINK HE WAS MEANTIONED, HOWEVER.

"Sir: Wish to lodge a protest against the gross favoritism shown Mr. Kilam of the Du Pont Powder company. Our own Mr. Kilam, of the Sioux City Casket company, should have a chance. See what you can do for him." — M. B. B.

"THE young daughter told me that one of her recitation periods was from 3:30 to 5. Can she be in the class of backward pupils?" — G. R.

"THE wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt probably will take place on Dec. 28." — Washington dispatch.

Curse these probabilities. Can no one tell us the exact date?

"THE editor of the Stockport, Ia., News charges 'five cents a line for obituary poetry,' but that is not easy to evade. It falls upon those who are most able to bear. If it is sufficiently radical it will accomplish a general social reform as a check upon inordinate concentration of irresponsible wealth."

"In an individualist democracy no tax could be more consistent with the ideals and purposes of the nation than an inheritance tax, which should tend to equalize opportunity from generation to generation and compel those who are to enjoy unequal power and privilege to make special contribution to the common need."

"The inheritance tax would be another long step toward equalizing the burdens of taxation by increasing the load of those most able to pay and decreasing the load of those least able to pay. As the Journal has previously noted, the logical time to inaugurate such a tax is just now, when we are faced with the necessity of increasing our national income to meet the huge expenses of preparedness. There seems little doubt that congress will have a chance to consider the subject."

"THE suffrage drive has been checked." — E. L. T.

A LINE O'TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: *How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.*

PARK LIGHTS.

*Lo, many dangled lights are seen
Reflected in the dark lagoon,
Where, also, see! a submarine
Moves, hitherward—the croon moon.*

Laura Blackburn.

THE eastern suffragists may console themselves with the reflection that suffrage is inevitable, and that only the oldest of them will die before it triumphs. There are no arguments against it, and one of the most pathetic of critics is an anti-suff, rejoicing over the temporary defeat of the cause.

THE New York Times has been asking English and American novelists what, in their opinion, are the six best novels in the English language. Our opinion was not solicited, but that is no reason why we should not give it. The six best novels in the w. k. language are—

1. "Tom Jones."
2. "Tom Jones."
3. "Tom Jones."
4. "Tom Jones."
5. "Tom Jones."
6. "Tom Jones."

AMONG modern action writers we find Mr. Karl H. Von Wiegand the most diverting.

In the *Wake of the Bilkens*. [Portland, Ore. Notes.]

Max Smith took a hand in furnishing entertainment for Mayor Thompson of Chicago, who recently visited Portland. Mr. Smith reported a good run of funeral work last week.

IN the October Atlantic Prof. Francke congratulates the other allies that it has not

been compelled to scour Asia and Africa for hirelings to wage the war. "How We Tout-Turk apples swim!"

THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADERS.

Sir: The owners of electrica, being persons of infinite culture, know the ancient tag, "In medio semper tuus sis ibis," and use it as their road of the road.

"A SWEET young junior in one of our high schools," reports J. N. W., "in a spurge of enthusiasm, took a hand in furnishing entertainment for Mayor Thompson of Chicago, who recently visited Portland. Mr. Smith reported a good run of funeral work last week."

Case 1—Early shows signs of unswarable temper; would fly into a passion under the least provocation, pounding, screaming, and throwing things around.

Case 2—Early shows signs of unswarable temper; would fly into a passion under the least provocation, pounding, screaming, and throwing things around.

Case 3—Early shows signs of unswarable temper; would fly into a passion under the least provocation, pounding, screaming, and throwing things around.

Case 4—At 4 years of age had terrible fits of temper, when she would scream for an hour at a time. At 13, if crossed, Max Smith took a hand in furnishing entertainment for Mayor Thompson of Chicago, who recently visited Portland. Mr. Smith reported a good run of funeral work last week.

Case 5—Subject to attacks of ungovernable temper and loss of inhibitions, soon over.

Case 6—Early showed willfulness and quick temper. Placed in an institution, the outbursts of temper gave trouble.

Case 7—A girl of 17; has all the comforts and luxuries of an average middle-class American home. She is quiet and reserved, but has a violent temper and is a good sport. Doodle and obstinate when angry, and likes to be the center of attention.

Case 8—Shows signs of unswarable temper; would fly into a passion under the least provocation, pounding, screaming, and throwing things around.

Case 9—Has periods of calm and periods of excitability when she loses all self-control. Goes to a dark room for hours and stays quiet.

Case 10—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 11—Has periods of calm and periods of excitability when she loses all self-control. Goes to a dark room for hours and stays quiet.

Case 12—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 13—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

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Case 15—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 16—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 17—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 18—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 19—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 20—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 21—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 22—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 23—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 24—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 25—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 26—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 27—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

Case 28—Shows the discomfort of others; strikes, throws things, and spits at members of her family, pulls her own hair and scratches herself, after punishment.

STORIES OF BUCK AND SON OF SLAIN BROKER CONFLICT

Bookkeeper for Voorhees denies Young Man's Version of Canceled Checks.

Leonard Buck, former bookkeeper in the brokerage concern of Franklin R. Voorhees, who was found fatally shot at the door of his Hyde Park home Oct. 29, made a startling statement to Capt. F. D. O'Brien, detective head of the force yesterday, in which he exposed what he declared was a "frame up" to connect him with the tragedy.

Since the Monday following the shooting Buck had been in jail charged with forgery. He confessed he robbed his employer of \$1,100 on raised salary checks.

About 10:45 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 29, Buck told Capt. O'Brien: "Mr. Voorhees called his son, Ralph, into his private office and gave him some checks together with ten or fifteen minutes. When Ralph came out he carried a letter file. What it contained I do not know. He laid the letters on his desk. He did not talk to me about these files. He said nothing about taking home the office check books containing the stubs of canceled checks. If he took home any stubs I did not know it."

Ralph Voorhees' Version.
The significance of Buck's statement is in its relation to the following declaration by Ralph Voorhees the day after Buck was arrested:

"My father looked upon Buck as a man of mystery. On the morning of the day on which father was killed he told me to take home the stubs of my checks and to put them on the desk. Buck had always made out the salary checks. I placed the check books in a box and with it under my arm started for home. On my way out Buck asked what I had in my parcel. I told him the check book containing the stubs for the last four months. 'Going to check up?' he asked. 'Yes,' I replied. 'Father wants it done.' It'll keep you pretty busy Sunday," Buck returned."

To the minds of detectives this statement was considered strong evidence suggesting a motive for murder. It placed Buck in the light of knowing that his peculations were to be checked up and his forged exposed, but Buck cleared himself of suspicion by an ironclad alibi.

No Blood on Porch.
No bloodstains were found on the porch of the Voorhees home after the shooting. This fact has been known to the police, but was made public for the first time yesterday.

"The trousers Mr. Voorhees wore at the time of the shooting show two great patches of blood," said a detective. "The blood is on the front of the left leg and bottom of the right leg. It seems strange that blood is running from the wound in Mr. Voorhees' breast in sufficient volume to saturate the bottom of his trousers did not run upon the floor of the porch. But not so much as a drop of blood was found next morning on the Voorhees porch."

Police also obtained some new information on Voorhees' whereabouts before he went to the men's athletic club on the day of the murder. About 3:45 he entered the saloon of John Bruchman in the Inter Ocean building in Monroe street, near Dearborn.

"Mr. Voorhees had been drinking in my saloon for a year or more," said Mr. Bruchman. "I knew him well. He asked me to have a drink and I joined him in a highball. He left at once and seemed perfectly sober."

Clashed with Mrs. Voorhees.
Capt. O'Brien clashed with Mrs. Voorhees during the day. He sent Detective Welling to the Hyde Park residence to bring Mrs. Voorhees in to a detective headquarters to be questioned. Mrs. Voorhees would not permit the maid to go. Later Mrs. Voorhees relented and telephoned Capt. O'Brien she would send her if he wished. The detective chief told her she need not do so.

"I told Mrs. Voorhees," said Capt. O'Brien, "I thought it unusual that the family should refuse to help the police."

PASTOR HILLIS' KIN DIES.

Rochford, Ill., Nov. 2.—Richard M. Patrick, a banker and pioneer of McHenry county, father-in-law of the Rev. Newton Dwight Hillis of New York, died at his home in Marengo tonight from injuries received when run down by an automobile. He was 84 years old.

GIRLS! ACT NOW! HAIR COMING OUT MEANS DANDRUFF

25-cent "Danderine" will save your hair and double its beauty.

Try this! Your hair gets soft, wavy, abundant and glossy at once.

Save your hair! Beautiful! It is only a matter of using a little Danderine occasionally to have a head of heavy, healthy hair, soft, lustrous, wavy and free from dandruff. It is easy and inexpensive to have pretty, charming hair and lots of it. Just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fullness and an incomparable glossiness. When you do this you will you can not find a trace of dandruff or falling hair, but your real surprise will be after two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this—Advertised.

Did Own Washing to Reduce? Just a Joke, Says Clubwoman.

"Love Hath Eyes," sang 125 pound Mrs. C. F. Mather Smith, wife of the president of Bradbury Smith & Company, before the Women's club of Highland Park last night.

Heads and lorgnettes nodded approval.

"Have you seen but a white lily grow? They weren't sure, but they were quite convinced that they had seen a society woman freed of embooint.

Had they seen but a white lily grow? They weren't sure, but they were quite convinced that they had seen a society woman freed of embooint.

"A year ago it was that Mrs. C. F. Mather Smith was discovered. She was the 'And' of Sidney Arno Dietrich, noted as a composer. Away back when she was a girl she had trilled into the piano ear, as it were, but of late she had become how should one say it?

Never mind, said Dietrich. He would remedy that. Diet was the thing! The non-sensitive spirit aversed the composer, could become svelte enough to appear before the most critical audience.

Well, a year's work

was over, and Mrs. C. F. Mather Smith sang before the Women's club of her home town. She was a success.

"You told me last night," said a reporter, "that you had lost more than 100 pounds. I'm told tonight you did your own washing and wore a red flannel



MRS. C. F. MATHER SMITH

FENDER INQUIRY UP TO HOYNE

Ald. Kerner Will Ask Investigation to Stop

"Fixers."

The auto truck fender scandal will be placed before State's Attorney Hoyne for investigation. Chairman Otto Kerner of the council judiciary committee announced yesterday he will submit the evidence gathered by the committee to the state's attorney.

"I have the utmost faith in the integrity of the city's committee," said Ald. Kerner, "but it looks as though some one had been collecting money from the manufacturers on false representations in fairness to the city officials and in order to put a stop to the activities of 'fixers.' I think the state's attorney should make an investigation. A stenographer will be present at the meeting next Monday to take down the testimony."

Friedlander Asked to Appear.
Emmanuel Friedlander, president of the Fender Manufacturers' association, has been invited to appear next Monday to give his side of the story. H. L. Eisenhauer, head of a fender manufacturing concern, testified before the committee that he paid \$1,000 to Hoyne for the privilege of having his fenders passed by the city's technical committee.

Mr. Friedlander has denied the charge. He declined to make public the names of members of the association.

Barred by Funkhouser.

The activities of Mr. Friedlander, it was learned, resulted in his being barred from the office of Maj. Funkhouser, second deputy superintendent of police, some

time ago. The fender tests have been made under the direction of Maj. Funkhouser. Mr. Friedlander is said to have solicited money from practically all the fender manufacturers. The amounts varied from \$25 to \$200.

"Mr. Friedlander often asked me to join his association," stated William Fonger of the Fonger Fender company. "He claimed a great deal of influence in the city hall and wanted \$25 for the fender cause. We never joined."

"Tribune" Gets List.

The Tribune during the day obtained a list of five manufacturers whose fenders had been tentatively approved by the city's committee. They are:

THE STANDARD FENDER COMPANY.

LINQUIST AUTOMATIC FENDER AND BRAKE COMPANY of Minneapolis.

AUTOMATIC FENDER COMPANY.

FONGER FENDER COMPANY, 3832 Cottage Grove avenue.

WILLIAM BURNS SAFETY AUTO FENDER, 700 West Chicago avenue.

FIFTEEN LOST IN WRECK OF STEAMER ON PACIFIC COAST

Passenger boat Santa Clara hits Jetty of Coos Bay, near Astoria, Oregon.

Mashed by Crank Handle.

John Covello, 14, East One Hundred and Seventh street, was mangled in the hands of the Taggish-Shepherd Forging company, was killed yesterday when a revolving crank handle hit him on the head, fracturing his skull.

Three Phases to Inquiry.

Early in its career the committee divided its work into three classes. It decided to reach a determination as to:

1. The necessity of changing the motive power of steam railroads to electric or other power.

2. The mechanical or technical feasibility of such a change.

3. The financial practicability of such a change.

As a final result of the enormous amount of investigation made under its direction, the committee finds, as to the first point:

"That the complete elimination of

COST HELD BAR TO ELECTRIFYING TERMINALS NOW

Commerce Experts Say Change is Feasible Technically but Not Financially.

(Continued from first page.)

tions on a highly scientific basis," which shall be at the disposal of this new commission.

It is urged that the new commission shall be empowered to investigate all sources of air pollution, to determine by experiment or otherwise the most effective means for mitigating or eliminating such pollution, and should be invested with ample power to effect obedience to its conclusions and recommendations.

So far as railroads are concerned, it is recommended that the proposed "pure air commission" shall be charged with the duty of investigating the pollution of the air by railroad engines, tugs, and other transportation agencies, making use of movable engines, or devising methods of abating air pollution from these sources, and of enforcing such provisions as the suppression of air pollution as may be found necessary.

The committee, whose final report is to be made public, recommended as the result of an earlier report made to the Association of Commerce and of the agitation in the city council to compel the railroads entering Chicago to adopt electricity as a motive power in their terminals.

First Report Made in 1910.

It was in June, 1910, that the first committee appointed by the Association of Commerce on the subject of the electrification of railroad terminals made its report. Among those signing this report were B. J. Arnold, John M. Ewen, and W. F. M. Goss, dean of the college of engineering of the University of Illinois. It declared that electrification was both practical and very desirable. The report was never made public by the association. Dean Goss is now chief engineer of the present committee, whose report finding electrification neither desirable nor practical is about to be made public.

Not much later an ordinance compelling the electrification of railroad terminals was favorably reported by the city council committee. A date was even set at which time the ordinance was to be voted up for passage in the city council. Then the committee of two weeks was granted, during which time the ordinance apparently went to sleep.

Ordinance Revived in 1912.

In April, 1912, the electrification ordinance was again called up in the council committee on railroad terminals. It passed by an almost unanimous vote of the members, only a single alderman voting against it. But, for various reasons, that vote was reconsidered. If memory serves, the ordinance still rests in a state of suspended animation.

Meanwhile, in April, 1912, Mayor Busch, at the request of the Association of Commerce, called four men to represent the city on the present committee to reinvestigate the whole subject. The railroads appointed four representatives and the Association of Commerce nine. The railroads volunteered to pay the entire expense of the investigation, which has amounted to more than \$500,000. The highest salary paid to members of the large staff of experts employed was \$35,000 a year to the chief engineer.

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1. The necessity of changing the motive power of steam railroads to electric or other power.

2. The mechanical or technical feasibility of such a change.

3. The financial practicability of such a change.

As a final result of the enormous amount of investigation made under its direction, the committee finds, as to the first point:

"That the complete elimination of

steam locomotives from the railroad terminals of Chicago, as a means of smoke abatement, is not, under present day conditions, necessary."

As to the technical feasibility of complete electrification of Chicago's terminals, the committee reports:

"1. The launching of such an undertaking, to be participated in by all the railroads at practically the same time, would involve a large amount of experimental work.

"2. The problem of contact design when considered in relation to normal railroad operations presents many difficulties. A limited amount of track in the Chicago terminals is so located that it has been found impracticable to equip it with any form of contact system. Operation over such trackage, subsequent to electrification, will need to be conducted by some form of self-propelled unit or there must be some rearrangement of tracks. The difficulties imposed at numerous points by insufficient clearance of overhead structures will under the existing railroad establishments, which might otherwise be possible for the enforcement of regulations governing the presence of trainmen on top of cars."

"3. The technical difficulties to be

met and overcome in bringing about the complete electrification of Chicago's terminals will, through the general development of the art, diminish year by year.

Therefore, the longer the undertaking can be delayed the more certain will become the procedure by which the electrical establishment can be secured.

Held to Be Impracticable.

On the final point the report says:

"The complete electrification of the railroad terminals of Chicago as a betterment to be brought about by the railroads through the investment of free capital is under present day conditions, impracticable."

"As to the cost of electrification, the report says that the direct cost, including the extension of electric service to points as far outside the city limits as Waukegan, Des Plaines, Elmhurst, Morton Grove, Mannheim, Blue Island, Hawthorne, and Hammond, would be \$188,000,000. To this the sum of \$102,000,000 is added to cover the cost of changes and betterments in the existing railroad establishments, which might otherwise be possible for a long time. It is understood that the sum of \$102,000,000 was arrived at as the result of estimates made by the railroads interested."

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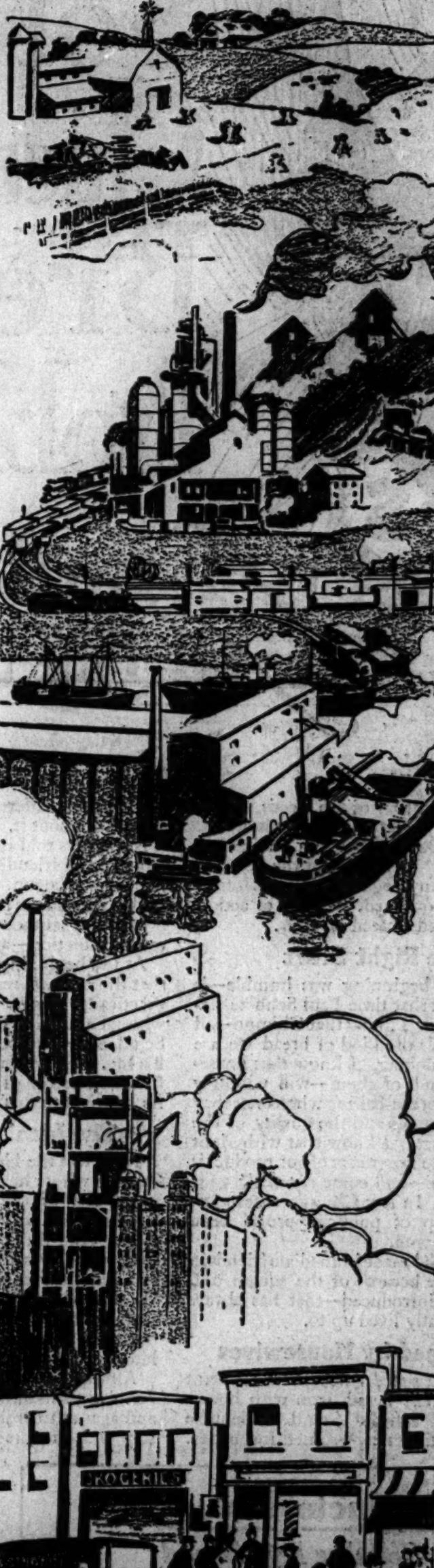
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STATE PUTS IN FINAL EVIDENCE AGAINST MUNDAY

Bank Examiner Recites Events
Leading Up to Collapse of
Banking Chain.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Morris, Ill., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Daniel V. Harkin, state bank examiner, took the stand yesterday in the circuit court here in the last days of the Lorimer-Munday-Hutting financial structure put the finishing touches to the story of high finance on which the prosecution expects to secure the conviction of C. B. Munday on charges of conspiracy.

Harkin, the last witness for the state, picked the Lorimer-Munday-Hutting financial public when he closed the doors of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank on June 12, 1914.

Less than two months before the bank closed, Martin testified, Munday advised State Auditor James J. Brady that any loans to the enterprises were among the assets of the La Salle Street bank, and when confronted with the names of well-known Monday enterprises, denied that he had an interest in them.

Comments on Bank's Status.

There details, said the state examiner, were made on April 22, 1914, at a conference called by Brady to consider the affairs of the La Salle Street bank. Munday and L. L. Bauchus represented the bank. Brady, Harkin, and Frederick Porter, head of the state bank examining department, were the state's chief participants in the conference.

"What did you say at that meeting?"

Assistant State's Attorney Holly asked.

"I pointed out the loans I considered Munday's despicable denials," Harkin answered. "He laughed at me and said, 'I am not going to make him out a midget.' I said that I did not consider its Southern Traction company bonds a good resource for savings deposits. Munday laughed again and said that the savings deposits were only \$500,000. He could pay them off in a day himself, he said."

Replies How Bank Suspended.

"Mr. Brady asked Munday how long it would take to straighten out the bank's affairs in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Porter and myself. Munday replied that six months would be required. Brady then said that unless matters were straightened out within that time he would have to take drastic action."

Harkin testified that when he went into the La Salle Street bank at 8 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 12, 1914, to make an examination he found the slightest idea that the bank would not be able to open its doors at 10 o'clock.

"While I was at the door to the bank vault," Harkin declared, "Munday walked up to me and said, 'I don't think we have enough cash. Lorimer is coming with some more.' I counted the cash and found a little more than \$32,000. There was also \$10,000 in cash items. Munday then called me into the directors' office, where I found Lorimer. They said they could get \$30,000 in cash. I replied that we not enough and advised suspension pending a thorough examination of the bank's books."

May Munday Broke Promises.

Holly then asked Harkin in detail regarding the size, in June, of the loans which he had criticized at the time of his first examination.

Harkin replied that those questionable loans had increased or had been lessened by their transfer to outlying institutions of the Munday string of banks. These were the loans which Munday promised in February to have taken up or transferred to other banks.

"Were any of these promises kept?"

"No," Harkin answered.

Harkin also told of Munday's vivid descriptions covering the size and nature of the enterprises to which the bank's funds had been loaned. The Osmotics Security Company, a Munday-Hutting venture, was referred to as "a wealthy corporation." In Munday's signed statement regarding the bank's loans, The Bank of Smithboro was described as a reliable institution with "a responsibility of more than \$1,000,000."

Harkin and Munday Clash.

Harkin and Munday engaged in a bitter exchange as they were leaving the courtroom at the close of the morning session.

"You're coming down here to finish your work," was Munday's greeting.

"What do you mean?" Harkin asked.

"I am," Munday replied, "that you had to close the bank in January and have been after me ever since. I want to tell you now that that's what happens to me I'll get you. You look out."

This conversation was put into the record through Harkin's testimony.

Under cross examination Harkin denied having talked with newspaper men regarding the bank's affairs until the afternoon of the day the institution closed.

"Do you ascertain that The Chicago Tribune has a story of the bank's condition ten days before the closing?" Harkin asked.

"No," he answered: "and I know that

Her 225 Pounds Drops George.



AMAZON WIFE FELLS GEORGIE; PERILS A RIVAL

He Bobs Up with Woman Just
as 225 Pound Mate Is
Ready to Forgive.

A little letter moved Mrs. George M. Jeffords to tears, as she stood in front of the Palos hotel. The letter was from George, a somewhat intermittent, but nevertheless fascinating husband. He was sorry. Ah, she could see him as he penned those words. The neighbors' tales had wronged him. Mrs. Jeffords manipulated her handkerchief until she found a dry place, and applied it to her eyes. He wanted to come back to her.

Behold! Here's George.

There was nothing bloodthirsty in the beaming smile Mrs. Jeffords raised from the tear mop to welcome the vision of George returning. And so behold, as the story books say, there was George himself coming down the sidewalk with the other woman floating upon his gallant arm.

"Man trapper!" cried Mrs. Jeffords (who weighs 225 pounds), communicating a hostile circular movement to her fists, and stepping forward.

George sprang between Mrs. Jeffords and Mrs. Nellie Gorin of 1105 Calumet avenue, just in time to be knocked flat by some rolled up knuckles which, though feminine, had the moral support of 225 pounds.

Mrs. Jeffords then deposited the moral support on George's prostrate chest, and thumped him with a metal handbag. Before Mrs. Gorin could make her escape she also unfortunately happened in Mrs. Jeffords' swinging fist.

Mrs. Gorin Doubly Wrathful.

"No policeman was near," said Mrs. Gorin, a little woman with gray hair peeping from under her chin and eyebrows. "They never are. And I'll have to swear out a warrant for that awful woman today. I am the victim of a jealous woman and a deceiving man."

Mrs. Gorin, who is employed as a demonstrator in a state street store, said that Mr. Jeffords had woosed her as a single man and that a date had been set for their wedding.

"Then I learned he was a drinker three weeks ago and that he had no means of support. In fact, it was when I refused to longer give him money for his food that he sought, I suppose, to go back to this woman."

Lived in Same Building.

Mrs. Gorin said that though she had lived in the same apartment building with Mrs. Jeffords and Mr. Jeffords four years ago, she had never known they were married, and she did not meet him until eighteen months ago.

CUTLER ON STAND TELLS OF DEALS FOR PARDRIDGE.

Asserts He Advanced Money from
Time to Time to Tide Client Over
Dull Times on Exchange.

Alonzo J. Cutler, who is suing Charles W. Pardridge for \$100,000 before Judge Windes, yesterday testified regarding deals on the board of trade which he said he had put through for Mr. Pardridge.

This is the fourth time that the case has been tried since it was originally begun twenty-two years ago.

It is contended in defense of the action that the money sought represents buying on margin, which Pardridge entered into at the suggestion of Cutler, who was a board of trade operator.

"I became connected with the board in 1884," testified Mr. Cutler, "and my association with Mr. Pardridge dates from some time later. During 1891 and 1892 I advanced money to Mr. Pardridge from time to tide him over dull times on the exchange."

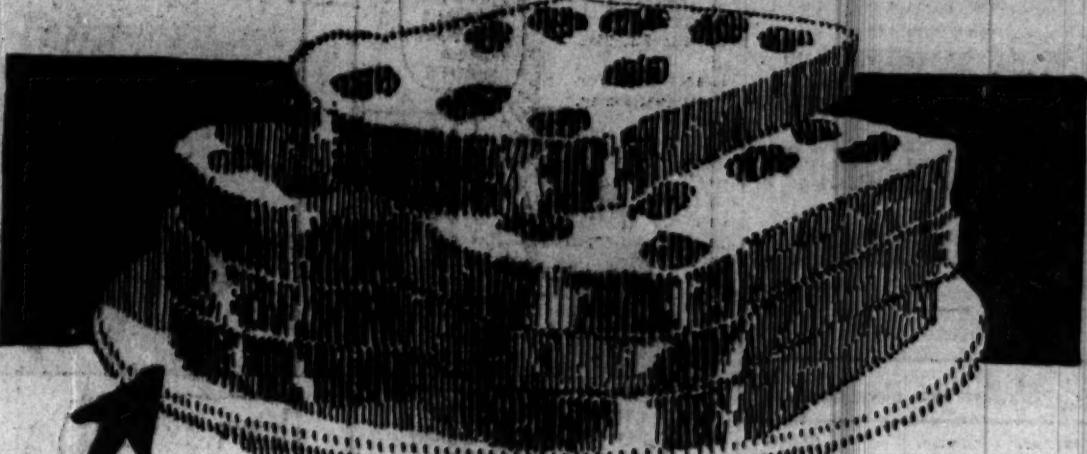
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colds, bad breath,
sour stomach.

10-cent "Cascarets" is best ca-
thartic for men, women,
children.



This Is Raisin Week and This Is Raisin Bread Day



For Lunch Down Town This Noon
For Dinner At Home Tonight

California Raisin Bread Made With SUN-MAID RAISINS

Ask for it, wherever you go.

You don't know how good raisin bread can be until you try this raisin bread full of these huge, luscious raisins. Made after our own special recipe calling for plenty of Sun-Maid Raisins.

You will like this raisin bread because it is made with this kind of raisins

Sun-Maid Raisins

Large, plump, juicy—the pick of 6,000 California Vineyards. Huge white grapes too tender and delicate to ship fresh, sun-cured in the open vineyard, seeded, packed in clean cartons, and shipped sealed in the original package.

Highest Award—Grand Prize
California Sun-Maid Raisins—Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco.



California Associated Raisin Company,
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Chicago Office: Heurtel Bldg., Tel. Main 1021-1022.
Here in Chicago most grocers handle Schlesse Bread and can supply you with Schlesse California Raisin Bread—made with Sun-Maid Raisins.

RAISINS ARE NATURE'S CONFECTION—GOOD FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

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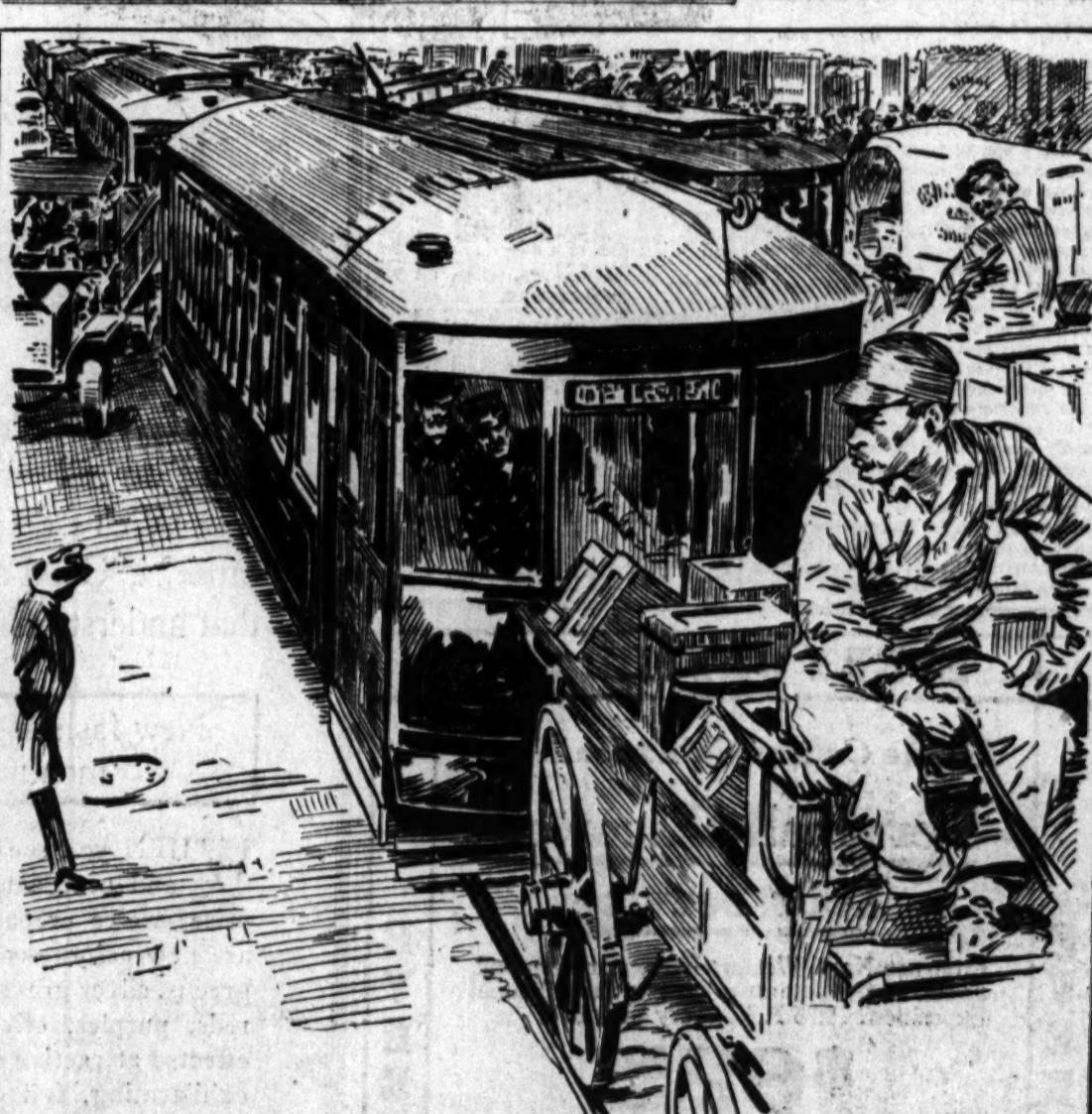
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The above scene is repeated hundreds of times a day in Chicago—particularly during the rush hours.

Is it fair that one wagon or truck driver should be allowed to take the time of hundreds of people whose time means money to them.

If you want a quicker service and an improved service on the street cars, write a letter to the

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

City Hall, Chicago

requesting an ordinance that will stop such delays—at least during rush hours. Your aldermen will favor the ordinance if they know that you favor it.

Write your letter today.

Collier's 5¢ a copy

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THE ORIGINAL MALTLED MILK

Made from clean, full-cream milk
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reduced to powder form, soluble in
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Unbeaten you may "HORLICK'S"
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MADE IN THE U.S.A.

MUSIC and THEATERS

Gossip of the Stage:
At the Majestic.

BY PERCY HAMMOND.
The moving picture of "Trilby" at 25 cents has vanquished the popular version of that play, and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Lynn Hard-

ing, Miss Coghlan, and other

luminaries will be among the unemployed

after this in Boston. Joseph

Brooks, the producer, says that Mr. W.

A. Brady, the owner of the play, agreed

to present it from the film, but that

he did not keep his promise. Everywhere

the sensible "Trilby" went, says Mr.

Brooks, the silent one followed and got all

the money. He will sue Mr. Brady for

\$50,000.

Sold a man in the lobby of the Blackstone the other evening, as he looked across at the entrance of the grand Strand: "They have a 30 piece orchestra in that 50 cent theater, while in this \$2 house we haven't even a banjo. They are running theaters like banks!"

At the Palace:

Errol Hopkins—A handsome vocal-

ist of distinguished manner, singing

songs by Wagner, Irving Berlin, and other famous composers.

Bert Melrose—In reckless acrobatics with a fusion of funny buffoonery. He tries to be vulgar, and is unsuccessful. "Hurry," said the usher last night, "he may break his neck."

"Ships That Pass in the Night"—A drama by Wilson Mizner, showing how the author abhors the police. Grey, an impudent parent, is caught stealing food for the local gamin, and is about to be jobbed by the constabulary when May, a drollet, intervenes and saves him. The dialogue bears traces of Mr. Mizner's gift for racy metaphor and is spoken competently by some of the players. I think that Melrose, the clown, acts the role of Grey, the parent.

Henry Borden, and Hayden—The critic slumbered during this entertainment, so he will allow the modest performers to appraise themselves. Thus: "The Acme of Artistic Versatility—An Extremely Entertaining Interlude, Brimful of Action, Class, Smart Songs, and Real Clowning."

Gene Hodkinson and Muriel Ridley—In "Le Cafe Futurist"—A desperate struggle to be original. Miss Ridley, a whom favorite in the Alhambra, London, descends from a box, after proving her beauty, and dances with Mr. Hodkinson, who is a dandy. The scene which jumps up and down while it performs is sumptuous, and the scene is a restaurant with "futurist" decorations.

Shady Dooley and Yvette Ruget—

Mr. Dooley is one of the funniest youths in the business, being spontaneous and humorous; and Miss Ruget sings well with her foil. Like most of his kind Mr. Dooley behaves badly at times, and he also gives an imitation of Lilac Domino. "They laugh at this in vaudeville"—Mr. Dooley: "My wife is the West Indies." Miss Ruget: "I am a West Indies girl. My own accent is 'West Indies'." Miss Ruget: "Charles seems to be carried across the ocean?" Mr. Dooley: "Go over on Halsted street and see what the Mayflower did to this country."

Gilbert and Sullivan Revue—A pre-

fective combination of "Pinafore,"

"The Mikado," and "The Pirates of Penzance," sung creditably by a company of three or more. The prima donna is Miss Florence Mackie, rather pretty of voice and person, and the tenor roles are well sung by Robert Dore. The chorus should be heard and not seen.

The Hatton, most recent examination of the tempo of grand opera has had its name changed again—this time from "1000 a Night" to "The Great Lover." Mr. Coban, the producer, rechristened it with reluctance, favoring the money title as a box office lure, but he feared it would tempt the critical punters to sacrifice judgment to wit. Leo Dittrichstein acts the leading role, a tenor.

Frank Sheridan, who has played hereabouts in the sort of roles usually termed "rags," will hold the stage at the Palace for twelve minutes during the afternoons and evenings performances to day, presenting for the first time a "dramatic episode" in which he appears alone and speaks but seven words. Mr. Sheridan, for today only, replaces Ed-

ward Abeles on the Palace bill. Mr. Abeles having arranged a leave of absence to attend the funeral of his father, who died on Monday.

Andreas Dippel's production of "The Lilac Domino," an operetta of the better class, will come to the Princess after "Sinners" has run its course. "Experience," a spectacular morality from the Lambeth club, is to succeed "The Passing of the Garrick" at the Garrick.

"His Majesty Bunker Bean" is de-

veloped by Mr. King, a burlesque, forewarning us of a pleasing mixture of light comedy and serious drama. Its action,

says Mr. Kingsbury, revolves around a period in the life of Bunker Bean, a seri-

ous minded young stenographer, who gains unexpected self-reliance and strength through a belief that he is the reincarnation not only of Napoleon Bonaparte but of Ram-tsh, an Egyptian king of ancient days. The newly found confidence in himself transforms this Bunker into an energetic business man, so sure of himself that success follows him in trade, and, with the assistance of his sweetheart, in love. The four acts all have to do with Bunker during his state of transition. The moral is: "A man thinks."

The dramatist has preserved the char-

acters in the original work by Mr. Wilson. There is "Pope," the financial power, and his daughter, "The Flapper," who marries "Bunker Bean." "Nelly"; there is the "Demon" grandmother, and the "Big Sister," and her lazy young brother, "The Waster." At the speakers' table will be Mrs. McCormick, who is to talk on the national Consumers' club, and Mrs. Edward Sylvester Smith of 3800 Grand boulevard general chairman. Mrs. Daniel Munro of 2021 West Adams street, founder of the club, is chairman of the executive com-

mittee.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Alice Deitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Deitch, 1200 Paulina street, to Harry Goldkind of St. Paul, Minn., took place at 12 o'clock yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Loring of Minneapolis will arrive for the wedding of their cousin, Miss Helen Judah, daughter of Noble B. Judah of 2701 Prairie avenue, to Carl Schenckman of St. Paul. The wedding is to take place at 4:30 in the family residence. Miss Margarette Bayard will be maid of honor and Miss Judah's cousin, Miss Sarah Brewster, will be flower maid. Wesley Schenckman will serve his brother as best man. Mr. Judah will give a dinner for his daughter on Friday evening at the Blackstone.

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SCHOOL BOARD URGED TO SELL 10 AUSTIN ACRES

Committee Recommends Retail Deals After Hearing Much Advice.

At an open meeting of the buildings and grounds committee of the board of education yesterday action was taken recommending that the board subdivide ten acres of its "Austin tract" and sell the land at retail.

The action followed numerous meetings on the question. At two of them real estate men, attorneys, and contractors have been called in by the board for advice. The committee has been recommended to lease the property for thirty year periods for residence purposes. All the men who spoke advised against leasing the property.

Land a Mile Square.

The land is a mile square, bounded by Madison and Twelfth streets, Cicero and Central avenues. It was acquired with

the annexation of Cicero. According to Michael J. Collins, it is worth about \$1,000,000. The cost of putting in improvements is estimated to be about \$250,000.

The recommendation to sell ten acres of the land at retail will have to go before the regular buildings and grounds committee on Friday and the board next Wednesday. If it is approved it will then go to the city council for approval.

John J. McCarthy opposed the proposition. He is the member most active in the effort to have the board adopt a policy of holding all its school fund property and leasing it for residence purposes where not available for business sites.

Those Who Opposed Plan.

Among the men not on the board who spoke against the proposal are Attorney Clayton Craft, C. R. Holden, vice president of the Union Trust company; George F. Taylor, president of the Chicago real estate board; Richard W. Wolfe of the Cook county real estate board, and Frederick S. Oliver.

A committee, consisting of Calistus S. Ennis, H. A. Mauritsen, Joseph Donnerberger, and Mr. Wolfe, which had been recommended to the board to negotiate against leasing for residence purposes. Mr. Wolfe, in a letter to the board, said the trouble between England and Ireland, the revolutions in Mexico, and much of the misery of the United States due to such a policy.

BEAT AND ROB HIM OF \$150.

Robbers Attack William Whitman, Grain Dealer, at Sedgwick and Oak Streets.

William Whitman of 1102 Huron street, a hay and grain dealer, was severely beaten and robbed of \$150 yesterday by two men at Sedgwick and Oak streets.

Many Open Chances.

In the active market of the last few months there have been, it is said, many opportunities for making false reports of trade, owing to market fluctuations.

The Chicago board of trade has been endeavoring for several years to weed

BOARD OF TRADE EXPELS BROKER JAMES EVANS

Pittsburgh Man Accused of Making False Reports on Deals to Patrons.

James Evans, a prominent stock broker of Pittsburgh, was expelled from the Chicago board of trade yesterday by action of the directors. Evans was a member of the firm of Evans Bros., grain and grain merchants, in the Bessborough-Tress building, Pittsburgh.

It was charged Evans had made fictitious reports of trades to customers. It is understood that he is a member of the Pittsburgh stock exchange, but not of the New York stock exchange. He has been a member of the local board of trade for several years.

Many Open Chances.

Charles McWhinney and Joseph F. March, alleged by the police to have confessed to the robbery of Joseph Oberon, the hermit, refused to testify at the trial, and the prosecution adjourned on advice of counsel. Their signed confessions, however, were read to the jury.

Boys Bulk at Hermit Inquest.

Charles McWhinney and Joseph F. March, alleged by the police to have confessed to the robbery of Joseph Oberon, the hermit, refused to testify at the trial, and the prosecution adjourned on advice of counsel. Their signed confessions, however, were read to the jury.

The famed huntress of antiquity graciously bestows upon it her name and its distinction. The well-dressed woman of today has given it the hall-mark of her approval. Now—

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.



The Prevailing Modes Demand This New "Diana" High Boot for Women \$6 the Pair.

Higher, to match the shorter skirt, mounts this newest boot decreed the most correct of feminine footwear today.

The famed huntress of antiquity graciously bestows upon it her name and its distinction. The well-dressed woman of today has given it the hall-mark of her approval. Now—

We Offer These Extra-High Laced Boots With Leather Louis Street Heels in Five Different Leathers.

The first style (at the right) may be had in all patent leather and in all black kid.

The second style (at the left) may be had in blue kid, dull kid and in bronze kid.

Great vogue is assured these boots, and we are indeed fortunate to be able to offer them at their very introduction for \$6 the pair.

Third Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

For Mid-Winter Millinery Is Introduced—

Picturesque Flower Hats \$15 to \$25

Variedness surely dwells in these millinery sections.

Scarcely a day goes by without seeing a new and charming mode launched.

But of all the many sponsored by these sections none is more charming and irresistible than

These Flower Trimmed Hats Whose Rare Becomingness Assures Them a Most Delightful Welcome

Imagine a host of tiny pink roses clustering about the crown of a small, lustrous velvet turban. Every royal shade of purple is reflected in a "dahlia" hat.

Grapes of a gauzy iridescent glitter on a high-crowned hat. American beauty roses and seal fur compose another of these hats, and still another is aglow with gorgeous shades of yellow and golden browns.

These New Collections Include Both Dress and Street Hats and Offer Interestingly New Variations of the Close, Small Turban.

Fifth Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.



A Late Shipment Brings—

The Newest Models in Imported Sappho Corsets At \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50

This is the last of this season's shipments, and its arrival at this very opportune time enables us to announce that

The Assortments of These Imported "Sappho" Corsets Are Now Absolutely Complete and Comprehensive.

It means further that now is the best time to select your individual style while this splendid variety is offered.

We Particularly Specialize Upon—

Practical, beautifully-made "Sappho" corsets of coulil at \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50.

No cumbersome, superfluous trimming is allowed to detract from the tailored perfection of these corsets. Three are sketched, each an individualized model.

Especially interesting is the corset (sketched at the right) for the stout figure beginning at size 28 and up to size 125.

Worthy of note are the new French Brassieres of Filet Lace with Linen at \$4.50. In the style sketched here at the left. Splendid in fit, sheer and dainty.

Third Floor, North Room.

Unusuality in Fur Sets

Sets of Fisher Fur at \$15, \$15, to \$200, present an early choice in a fur for which vogue will soon create a great demand, it is said.

Sets of Battleship Gray Fox and of Dyed Blue Fox, exquisitely worked pelts, at \$95, \$115 and to \$225.

Sets of Natural and Blue Lynx at \$60 and \$75.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

Look for This Tribune Sign

If you want the best things ever sold in Grocery Stores or Drug Stores

—not the most expensive things, but the best quality products at reasonable prices—look in Grocers' and Drug-gists' windows for this Tribune Sign.

If you want products of such high quality

that their makers are not afraid to back them up with their reputations and with advertising, products that are sure to give you the highest service and satisfaction, products that in the long run are the most economical no matter what the price—if you want to buy products like that, look for this Tribune Sign, hanging in the windows of high grade Grocery Stores and Drug Stores all over Chicago.



Mandel Brothers

NOVEMBER is a good time—suit yourself as to the time to wear aprons—but the time to buy them is now—the proof well presented in this noted November sale.



Bungalow aprons, 50c

—the three styles here illustrated—in solid blue or pink chambray, and trimmed with black or white striped trimming; long ties and two pockets. 4th floor.

Middy aprons, 50c Coat aprons, 50c

—in light colors, with stylish chambray revers, ties and cuffs; belted all around.

Maids' striped or plain blue chambray dresses, 1.50

Maids' black mohair dresses, specially priced at 3.95

HAVING given them notably "different character," and having made them under "saving circumstances," we are able to assure that there is utmost value in these suits and coats at \$35.



Wool velour suits at \$35

—hudson seal trimming

The velour in black, navy, green or plum shade. The jacket interlined and silk-lined.

Large collar of hudson seal fur and in new design. Deep bands of hudson seal at cuffs and around entire bottom.

Fourth floor.

Mandel Brothers

New section on 6th floor

—introducing the most interesting bird cage and aquarium exhibits in town

—a matter especially to be reckoned with in planning a still more cheery atmosphere for the sun parlor.

Extra special—24-in. wicker bird cage

—the new "Vogue" design—complete with 75-inch standard as illustrated here—for \$10.

Brass bird cage at \$1.35 to 16.50; brass standards to match, \$1.50; standards to \$2 to 12.50.

Wicker cages—natural or enamel finish; \$7.50 to \$10; wicker standards to match, \$7 to 22.50.

Hand-decorated aquariums to order

—a style to match the furnishings in your home—or likely we have the desired style in stock. With or without standards. Prices \$3 to \$25.

Sixth floor.

In Mandel Brothers' Subway tomorrow:

1000 winter coats, 16.75

—many fur-trimmed—many satin-lined, forty excellent styles; women's and misses' sizes.

Winter topcoats at \$35

—these in two styles and of fine quality heavy velour cloth, in black, navy or brown.

Chin-chin collar of beaver or skunk-opossum fur both models interlined, and lined throughout with peau de cygne silk.

Fourth floor.

Scott & Co.
New Is Introduced
Flower Hats
\$25



Whose Rare Becoming
Delightful Welcome
roses clustering about the
turban. Every royal shade
hat.

glitter on a high-crowned
seal fur compose another
aglow with gorgeous shades

Include Both Dress
Offer Interestingly
Close, Small Turban,
outh Room.

Scott & Co.



Models in
Sappho Corsets

0 and \$12.50

season's shipments, and
fortune time enables us to
imported "Sappho" Corsets
plete and Comprehensive.
is the best time to select your
did variety is offered.

made "Sappho" corsets of
2.50.
trimming is allowed to de-
on of these corsets. Three are
model.

the corset (sketched at the
unning at size 28 and up to 40.

new French
e with Linen at \$4.50
at the left. Splendid in fit.

Third Floor, North Room.

Sign
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Y-SERVICE

Here Is Kantor's Story.
He was introduced to me three
months ago," he said. "He said he had
a place of property at Fourteenth and
Looms street, which he had planned
with my friend, the J. M. Kantor Building
and Construction company. He said he
had hard up and was willing to sell his
property for \$27,000, the price he said
he paid for it seven years ago.
I received written authority to sell

SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

\$1,000 NOTE TO KANTOR CAUSES INQUIRY MOVE

Brother-in-Law Gives His Ver-
sion of Thompson
Aid's Deal.

SCHOOL SITE IS INVOLVED.

One of the west side members of the
board of education was speaking about
John M. Kantor, a city real estate expert,
in the board rooms yesterday.

"He has a beautiful voice," said the
trustee. "He could gather a group of
pedestrians around him at the corner of
the city hall, and after using up a few
minutes in oratory he would have those
fellow shell out for the first instal-
ment of payments on the 'hall'."

Last night Kantor's brother-in-law, J.
Handelman of 1250 Independence boule-
vard, agreed to the description. He came to
the TRIBUNE and made a statement
regarding his part in it to collect a
\$1,000 note which Benjamin Ziff is said
to have made to Kantor as the first pay-
ment of commission in a deal to sell real
estate at an exorbitant price to the board
of education.

Lynch to Ask Inquiry.

At the next council meeting Aid. T. J.
Lynch, chairman of the committee on
schools, will introduce an order directing
an investigation into the alleged scandal.

The matter was brought to the attention
of the council committee by Aid. Robert
M. Buck, who had heard about the suit
in Judge Honore's court to collect on the
note.

"Handelman is suing Ziff," said Aid.
Buck, "to collect \$1,000 on a promissory
note that Ziff gave as commission to
Kantor with the understanding that
Kantor could 'swing' the council com-
mittee on schools" and put through the
purchase of land owned by Ziff near the
Medinah school.

The Medinah school has figured in an-
other school sites scandal.

Kantor asserts that Aid. Buck's state-
ment is a vicious falsehood and that he
will sue the alderman for \$100,000 for
slander. He said he retained George
W. Remus as his attorney.

Handelman Supports Buck.

Handelman, who is manager of the
foreign department of the W. W. Kim-
ball company, supports Aid. Buck's state-
ment.

Handelman's statement is contradicted
fully by Ziff. The TRIBUNE presents
both statements. They follow:

"It is a vicious falsehood that my
brother-in-law is a scoundrel."

"He came to me shortly after the elec-
tion and said he needed \$500. I went to
my bank, the Ogden Avenue bank, and signed a note for \$500 and the bank
gave me the note. I paid Kantor
\$500 and took the note.

Ziff Tells About Note.

"He took it to a bank and put it up as
collateral for \$1,000 worth of credit, and
both he and myself signed it. Later he
tried to collect from Ziff and found that
Ziff had put all his property in his wife's
name. Then he brought suit."

"I told Ziff it was customary to put up a
note to get the property on the market.
He said if I had no money, but promised me
a \$1,000 commission if I sold the property.
He gave me a note for that amount.
I owe my brother-in-law, Mr. Handelman,
\$500. I gave the note to him."

Charges of Note.

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collateral for \$1,000 worth of credit, and
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a \$1,000 commission if I sold the property.
He gave me a note for that amount.
I owe my brother-in-law, Mr. Handelman,
\$500. I gave the note to him."

Replies to Brother-in-Law.

Kantor said, when told about the state-
ment of Handelman, that he knew nothing
about that particular scoundrel.

"If Mr. Ziff told my brother-in-law
that he was a scoundrel, Mr. Handelman
must have known that he could not collect
on a note made under such circum-
stances."

Attorney Remus said the slander suit
against Aid. Buck would be filed at 9
o'clock this morning. He and Kantor
spent the evening in the attorney's of-
fice preparing the bill.

Charges of Buck.

"I am told," said Aid. Buck to the
members of the school committee, "that it
has been said that for \$1,000 this propo-
sition for the purchase of this land could
be put through this committee."

"I also am told that this same person
said that if \$1,000 was in a certain
amount of time, there would be three members of this committee outside
waiting in a taxi cab to receive it."

"Whether this representation was made
concerning this committee, or whether Mr.
Kantor merely understood to get away
with \$1,000 commission for selling the
land, I am not positively informed, but
certainly these two matters are sub-
jects for investigation."

SUICIDE PINS NOTE ON COAT.

Pulls Weapon and Shoots Himself
Fatally in Church of

FORETELLS HER OWN DEATH

Mrs. C. H. Funk, Manager of Postal

Telephone in Evanston, Sud-
denly Succumbs.

"I will be dead before the end of the
week," Mrs. C. H. Funk, manager of the
Postal Telephone office at Evanston, told
a boy who assisted her home on Monday,
when she was seized with an attack of ill-
ness. Slightly improved, Mrs. Funk was
up and about yesterday. In the after-
noon she was struck again and died
within a few minutes.

Mayor's Letter on Cermak.

Mayor Thompson sent yesterday to the judges of the Municipal bench the following letter:

"Chicago, Nov. 2—Dear Sir: On the nineteenth day of last month I publicly requested the Hon. Harry Olson, chief justice of the Municipal court, to take cognizance of the statements made by Mr. Cermak, an officer of that court, and to bring to the attention of the judges of said court said statements for such action as may be deemed proper.

"I made this demand for the reason that the question as to whether or not public officials should enforce the law in accordance with their sworn duty is not a question of like or dislikes; it is not a question of 'wet' or 'dry'; it is a question of personal views; it is a question of law and order.

"As reported in the public press, Mr. Olson's answer was to the effect that the chief justice or the judges of the court had nothing whatever to do with the bailiff's action or statements; that the bailiff has a 'dry brain' and performs his duties as bailiff of the Municipal court conscientiously.

"It is my sincere belief that the only way by which the people can have good government, a truly free government, a government of personal liberty, a government of equal rights, is by honest enforcement of the law by public officials.

"I, therefore, call your attention, as one of the judges of the Municipal court, to section 8 of the Municipal court act, which provides as follows:

"'It shall be the duty of the chief justice and the associate judges, sitting together at once in each month, at such hour and place as may be designated by the chief justice, and in such other times as may be required by the chief justice, to consider such matters pertaining to the administration of justice in said court as may be brought before them. At such meetings they shall receive and investigate, or cause to be investigated, all cases, suits, and other proceedings before the chief justice and the associate judges, sitting together at once in each month, excepting the month of August, in each year, at such hour and place as may be designated by the chief justice, and in such other times as may be required by the chief justice.'

"If the views of the bailiff, Anton J. Cermak, are approved by Judge Olson, then the least the judges of the Municipal court can do at their periodical meetings will be to pass a rule that no Sunday closing law cases should be heard by Judge Olson.

"I sincerely hope that the judges of the Municipal court and the officers thereof will cooperate with the mayor for the strict enforcement of the law.

"If the views of the bailiff, Anton J. Cermak, are approved by Judge Olson, then the least the judges of the Municipal court can do at their periodical meetings will be to pass a rule that no Sunday closing law cases should be heard by Judge Olson.

"The judges should consider whether the chief bailiff can safely be trusted with the performance of his duties in regard to violators of the Sunday closing law when he holds and advocates such views.

"If the views of the bailiff, Anton J. Cermak, are approved by Judge Olson, then the least the judges of the Municipal court can do at their periodical meetings will be to pass a rule that no Sunday closing law cases should be heard by Judge Olson.

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WHEAT RALLIES; SHORTS BUYERS

December Gains on the May;
Corn Futures Move Up;
Oats Trade Light.

December wheat was strong again yesterday and gained on the May. Shorts in the December apparently were not very active, despite the price increase. Futures buyers started prices higher, and offerings throughout the session were moderate. Weather factors were favorable and receipts were large at all points, but these features did not seem to exert much influence on the bear side. Final quotations were 1 1/2 to 2 1/2¢ higher.

The cash market here was firm with slightly better prices bid for No. 3 hard, and No. 2 medium. A new demand emerged for Manitoba, one of which there were 500,000 bu. but the best premium on the crop. Local sales were 10,000 bu. to mills. Sales of 25,000 bu. go to store were reported.

Receipts Still Large.

Northwest wheat receipts were a little easier, premiums being lowered in Minneapolis. Receipts at the two points were 1,255 cars, compared to 1,291 cars a week ago. Winnipeg had 1,666 cars, compared to 400 cars a year ago. Prospects are for continued good receipts, although Duluth reported a sharp falling off in country notices of shipments. Minneapolis stocks increased only 360,000 bu. for three days, while shipments of wheat and barley combined were the largest on record, being equal to 1,060,000 bu. in wheat.

It is understood considerable wheat shipped from Minneapolis is headed for Chicago. Weather indications were for continued fine conditions. Mills report a fair demand for flour. No clearances were posted, as the leading eastern markets were closed on account of election day. Primary receipts for the day were 3,601,000 bu. Local inspection showed 1,82 cars in.

Stocks Increase Slowly.

The principal buyers' argument at the present appears to be that stocks show such small increases compared to the record breaking receipts. There is undoubtedly a desire for going for export, but from now on, the market will be the Canadian wheat which greatly exceed the American shipments. The comparatively poor quality of the wheat in the west and southwest makes it unlikely that stocks of contract wheat will be large here for some time.

There is understood to be a big shortage in the December wheat, some of the shorts having been short at Chicago and long at Winnipeg. Unless Chicago stocks begin to pick up more rapidly than heretofore the anxiety of shorts is likely to increase. Liverpool prices were 49¢/100 higher, with a good demand reported for spots, and offerings moderate.

Corn Shorts Are Nervous.

Prices for corn were strong, with gains of 1 1/2¢ to 1¢, the market being rather light. Corn prices were 49¢/100 higher. The shipment demand was quite active and sales were 85,000 bu. Offerings were light and the southwester cash markets were strong, with a good export demand reported.

It is understood there is a big lot of corn sold for export for December and January shipment, and much will depend on the movement from the country as to whether shorts will have the same difficulty in selling their stocks as did the buyers of wheat and oats last summer. Receipts were 88 cars, with primary receipts of 566,000 bu. Cables were 162¢ higher. Plate corn was firm and ocean freight were strong. The spot demand abroad is good. County reports generally indicate a slow movement.

Oats Are Trifl Higher.

Quoted followed the advance in other grains to a moderate extent, closing 1¢ higher, the trade generally being quiet. Slaughter was a fair buyer of May. Selling was scattered. Eastern reports received early said there was an active domestic and export demand. Sales of oats were reported to be export from the seaboard. Cash prices were steady to 1¢ higher. The shipment demand was steady to 1¢ higher. The firmness in the west for the day was 1,543,000 bu. and local arrivals were 260 cars.

Provisions were in fair demand, but gains for the day were slight. The cash trade was moderate. Receipts of hogs were 22,000, with 28,000 the estimate for today. Prices at the year end were steady. The decrease in cash market stocks during October was about 35,000,000 lbs., or the largest October decrease in many years. Western receipts of hogs were 90,200, against 87,000 a year ago.

Rye Values Hold Steady.

Receipts, steady, receipts of No. 2 at \$1.00/1.02; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; and No. 4, 96¢/98¢. Receipts, 23 cars.

Barley was firm, spot mailing selling at 56¢/6¢, and feed, 55¢/6¢. Maltting to arrive sold at 57¢/62¢. Receipts were 77 cars.

Timothy seed was quiet. March closed at 39¢/40¢ and country lots were quoted at 40¢/42¢ nominal. Clover seed was steady, with cash lots at 10¢/10¢ nominal.

Flaxseed closed 1¢ higher. Cash on track, 1,394,000 lbs.; November, 8,854; December, 1,854; and May, 5,714. Receipts, 24 cars.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Nov. 2—WHEAT—Unchanged, to 1 1/2¢ higher. Cash, \$1.02/1.04; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. Receipts, 157 cars. CORN—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. OATS—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. HAY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. TIMOTHY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. RYE—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. BARLEY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. BRAN—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. OATS—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. MALT—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. OATS—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢.

MINNEAPOLIS. Minn., Nov. 2—WHEAT—Unchanged, to 1 1/2¢ higher. Cash, \$1.02/1.04; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. Receipts, 157 cars. CORN—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. OATS—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. HAY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. TIMOTHY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. RYE—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. BARLEY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. BRAN—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. OATS—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢.

ST. LOUIS. Mo., Nov. 2—WHEAT—Cash, \$1.02/1.04; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. Receipts, 157 cars. CORN—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. OATS—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. HAY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. TIMOTHY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. RYE—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. BARLEY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. BRAN—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. OATS—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢.

WISCONSIN. Wis., Nov. 2—WHEAT—Cash, \$1.02/1.04; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. Receipts, 157 cars. CORN—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. OATS—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. HAY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. TIMOTHY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. RYE—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. BARLEY—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. BRAN—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢. OATS—Unchanged; to 1¢ up; 2 mixed; No. 2, 96¢/98¢; No. 3, 96¢/98¢; No. 4, 96¢/98¢.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES

WHEAT.

Open: High: Low: Nov. 2, 100¢/1.02¢; Dec. 1, 102¢/1.04¢; Jan. 1, 104¢/1.06¢; Feb. 1, 106¢/1.08¢; Mar. 1, 108¢/1.10¢; Apr. 1, 110¢/1.12¢; May 1, 112¢/1.14¢; June 1, 114¢/1.16¢; July 1, 116¢/1.18¢; Aug. 1, 118¢/1.20¢; Sept. 1, 120¢/1.22¢; Oct. 1, 122¢/1.24¢; Nov. 1, 124¢/1.26¢; Dec. 1, 126¢/1.28¢; Jan. 1, 128¢/1.30¢; Feb. 1, 130¢/1.32¢; Mar. 1, 132¢/1.34¢; Apr. 1, 134¢/1.36¢; May 1, 136¢/1.38¢; June 1, 138¢/1.40¢; July 1, 140¢/1.42¢; Aug. 1, 142¢/1.44¢; Sept. 1, 144¢/1.46¢; Oct. 1, 146¢/1.48¢; Nov. 1, 148¢/1.50¢; Dec. 1, 150¢/1.52¢; Jan. 1, 152¢/1.54¢; Feb. 1, 154¢/1.56¢; Mar. 1, 156¢/1.58¢; Apr. 1, 158¢/1.60¢; May 1, 160¢/1.62¢; June 1, 162¢/1.64¢; July 1, 164¢/1.66¢; Aug. 1, 166¢/1.68¢; Sept. 1, 168¢/1.70¢; Oct. 1, 170¢/1.72¢; Nov. 1, 172¢/1.74¢; Dec. 1, 174¢/1.76¢; Jan. 1, 176¢/1.78¢; Feb. 1, 178¢/1.80¢; Mar. 1, 180¢/1.82¢; Apr. 1, 182¢/1.84¢; May 1, 184¢/1.86¢; June 1, 186¢/1.88¢; July 1, 188¢/1.90¢; Aug. 1, 190¢/1.92¢; Sept. 1, 192¢/1.94¢; Oct. 1, 194¢/1.96¢; Nov. 1, 196¢/1.98¢; Dec. 1, 198¢/2.00¢; Jan. 1, 200¢/2.02¢; Feb. 1, 202¢/2.04¢; Mar. 1, 204¢/2.06¢; Apr. 1, 206¢/2.08¢; May 1, 208¢/2.10¢; June 1, 210¢/2.12¢; July 1, 212¢/2.14¢; Aug. 1, 214¢/2.16¢; Sept. 1, 216¢/2.18¢; Oct. 1, 218¢/2.20¢; Nov. 1, 220¢/2.22¢; Dec. 1, 222¢/2.24¢; Jan. 1, 224¢/2.26¢; Feb. 1, 226¢/2.28¢; Mar. 1, 228¢/2.30¢; Apr. 1, 230¢/2.32¢; May 1, 232¢/2.34¢; June 1, 234¢/2.36¢; July 1, 236¢/2.38¢; Aug. 1, 238¢/2.40¢; Sept. 1, 240¢/2.42¢; Oct. 1, 242¢/2.44¢; Nov. 1, 244¢/2.46¢; Dec. 1, 246¢/2.48¢; Jan. 1, 248¢/2.50¢; Feb. 1, 250¢/2.52¢; Mar. 1, 252¢/2.54¢; Apr. 1, 254¢/2.56¢; May 1, 256¢/2.58¢; June 1, 258¢/2.60¢; July 1, 260¢/2.62¢; Aug. 1, 262¢/2.64¢; Sept. 1, 264¢/2.66¢; Oct. 1, 266¢/2.68¢; Nov. 1, 268¢/2.70¢; Dec. 1, 270¢/2.72¢; Jan. 1, 272¢/2.74¢; Feb. 1, 274¢/2.76¢; Mar. 1, 276¢/2.78¢; Apr. 1, 278¢/2.80¢; May 1, 280¢/2.82¢; June 1, 282¢/2.84¢; July 1, 284¢/2.86¢; Aug. 1, 286¢/2.88¢; Sept. 1, 288¢/2.90¢; Oct. 1, 290¢/2.92¢; Nov. 1, 292¢/2.94¢; Dec. 1, 294¢/2.96¢; Jan. 1, 296¢/2.98¢; Feb. 1, 298¢/3.00¢; Mar. 1, 300¢/3.02¢; Apr. 1, 302¢/3.04¢; May 1, 304¢/3.06¢; June 1, 306¢/3.08¢; July 1, 308¢/3.10¢; Aug. 1, 310¢/3.12¢; Sept. 1, 312¢/3.14¢; Oct. 1, 314¢/3.16¢; Nov. 1, 316¢/3.18¢; Dec. 1, 318¢/3.20¢; Jan. 1, 320¢/3.22¢; Feb. 1, 322¢/3.24¢; Mar. 1, 324¢/3.26¢; Apr. 1, 326¢/3.28¢; May 1, 328¢/3.30¢; June 1, 330¢/3.32¢; July 1, 332¢/3.34¢; Aug. 1, 334¢/3.36¢; Sept. 1, 336¢/3.38¢; Oct. 1, 338¢/3.40¢; Nov. 1, 340¢/3.42¢; Dec. 1, 342¢/3.44¢; Jan. 1, 344¢/3.46¢; Feb. 1, 346¢/3.48¢; Mar. 1, 348¢/3.50¢; Apr. 1, 350¢/3.52¢; May 1, 352¢/3.54¢; June 1, 354¢/3.56¢; July 1, 356¢/3.58¢; Aug. 1, 358¢/3.60¢; Sept. 1, 360¢/3.62¢; Oct. 1, 362¢/3.64¢; Nov. 1, 364¢/3.66¢; Dec. 1, 366¢/3.68¢; Jan. 1, 368¢/3.70¢; Feb. 1, 370¢/3.72¢; Mar. 1, 372¢/3.74¢; Apr. 1, 374¢/3.76¢; May 1, 376¢/3.78¢; June 1, 378¢/3.80¢; July 1, 380¢/3.82¢; Aug. 1, 382¢/3.84¢; Sept. 1, 384¢/3.86¢; Oct. 1, 386¢/3.88¢; Nov. 1, 388¢/3.90¢; Dec. 1, 390¢/3.92¢; Jan. 1, 392¢/3.94¢; Feb. 1, 394¢/3.96¢; Mar. 1, 396¢/3.98¢; Apr. 1, 398¢/4.00¢; May 1, 400¢/4.02¢; June 1, 402¢/4.04¢; July 1, 404¢/4.06¢; Aug. 1, 406¢/4.08¢; Sept. 1, 408¢/4.10¢; Oct. 1, 410¢/4.12¢; Nov. 1, 412¢/4.14¢; Dec. 1, 414¢/4.16¢; Jan. 1, 416¢/4.18¢; Feb. 1, 418¢/4.20¢; Mar. 1, 420¢/4.22¢; Apr. 1, 422¢/4.24¢; May 1, 424¢/4.26¢; June 1, 426¢/4.28¢; July 1, 428¢/4.30¢; Aug. 1, 430¢/4.32¢; Sept. 1, 432¢/4.34¢; Oct. 1, 434¢/4.36¢; Nov. 1, 436¢/4.38¢; Dec. 1, 438¢/4.40¢; Jan. 1, 440¢/4.42¢; Feb. 1, 442¢/4.44¢; Mar. 1, 444¢/4.46¢; Apr. 1, 446¢/4.48¢; May 1, 448¢/4.50¢; June 1, 450¢/4.52¢; July 1, 452¢/4.54¢; Aug. 1, 454¢/4.56¢; Sept. 1, 456¢/4.58¢; Oct. 1, 458¢/4.60¢; Nov. 1, 460¢/4.62¢; Dec. 1, 462¢/4.64¢; Jan. 1, 464¢/4.66¢; Feb. 1, 466¢/4

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Mandel Brothers

Women's underwear shop, third floor

A November sale that has unusual features:

Women's tricot silk underwear at saving of about $\frac{1}{3}$

Such extraordinary selling possible only because of an extensive purchase whereby we got a prominent manufacturer's overstock.

1.50 tricot silk vests

—with shields under arms: white or pink, and all sizes:

all at 95c

Women's tricot silk union suits: reinforced shields at crotch and under the arms: crochet top: white or pink: at 2.50.

**Tricot silk envelope chemises for 1.65**

—these with elaborate lace trimming: the tricot silk in white or pink.

Any purchase, upon request, will be held for future delivery.

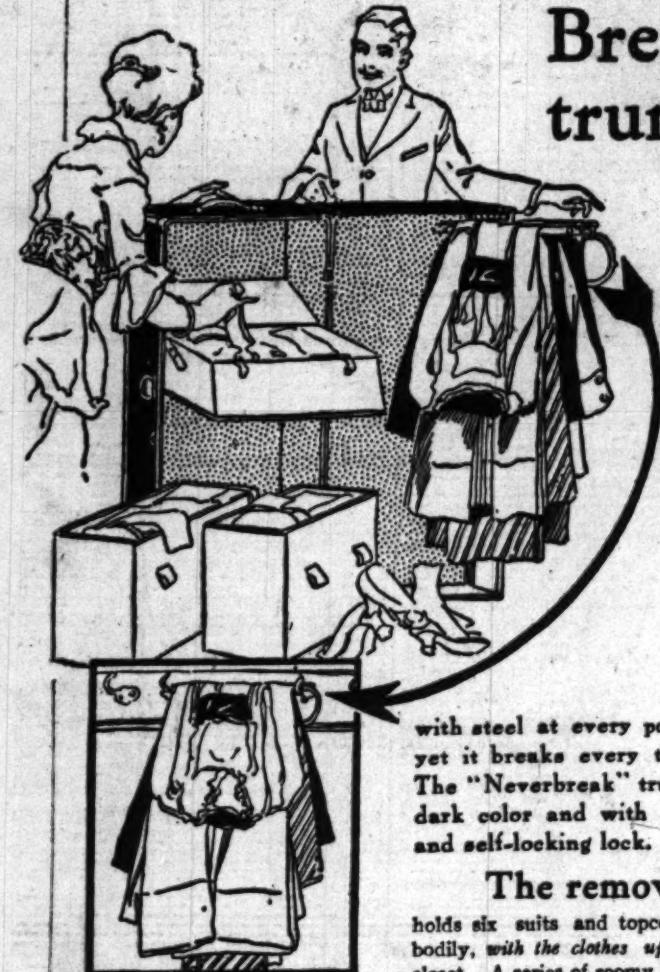
Women's tricot silk bloomers for 1.85

—reinforced garments in knee-length and in white or black.

Any purchase, upon request, will be held for future delivery.

Mandel Brothers

Luggage shop—sixth floor

**Breaking all trunk traditions****\$15**

There is a tradition about wardrobe trunks—that excess price and excess baggage shall join forces to confine the use of such luggage to the affluent. But now comes the

**NEVERBREAK
No. 100
WARDROBE TRUNK**

which, however it be packed with clothing and accessories, cannot exceed the weight limit. Made of tough vulcanized fiber, over three-ply basswood and reinforced with steel at every point, it is guaranteed not to break, yet it breaks every tradition of the light trunk world. The "Neverbreak" trunk is beautifully finished in a rich dark color and with aristocratic, substantial hardware and self-looking lock.

The removable garment rack

holds six suits and topcoat, or 12 dresses. It can be lifted out bodily, with the clothes upon it, and hung away in the bedroom closet. A series of roomy drawers provides perfectly for linens and negligees, with room for hats and sufficient changes of boots; also, a serviceable and handy laundry bag. This trunk just the right size to fit on the front of a taxi or cab. Makes an ideal clothes-closet for closet-less rooms—what a splendid Christmas gift! Let us repeat—fifteen dollars.

Price, \$15
Registered, insured and guaranteed for five years.**Demonstration on main floor****Mandel Brothers**

"The store famous for silks"

Remarkable clearance of ultra-popular costume fabrics begins here this morning.

Imported manchester corduroys, \$1

—these the hollow-cut corduroys, in afternoon and street shades and in black.

40-in. imported novelty velvets, 1.95

—high class imported, brocaded and striped velvets, in fashionable patterns and colors. 1.95 is but half the regular price.

40-in. imported velvet brocades, 2.95

—some in the lot originally were 8.50 yard; brocades on voile, satin or crepe grounds; afternoon and street shades, and black.

**AMBITION CHICAGO WOMEN**
never let a morning pass without a careful reading of **THE TRIBUNE**. They know they can't afford to.**Marshall Field & Co**

Continuing Its Great November Sale:

THE WOMEN'S COAT SECTION PRESENTS**Distinctive New Coats at \$65.00**

Not only in the Coats at the more moderate prices, but throughout our noteworthy assortments, there are many special values to make purchasing during this month well worth while.

An Exact Copy of a "Jenny" Model

The Coat sketched at the left is developed of rich wool velvets and has trimmings of Bismarck Seal. In the detail of its unique belt, in the development of its collar, one

recognizes the inspiration of a master designer—not imitating.

An Afternoon Coat of Rich Plush.

Illustrated at the right, with big collar of fur, and handsome lining of a striped silk moire.

Sixth Floor, North Room.

For Dress Wear and to Don With One's Suit**Here Are New Blouses For Women**

Upon the proper selection of Blouses depends so much of the charm of one's costume.

In this great Section devoted to Women's Blouses, every smart style is to be obtained—from the severely cut, dark colored, Suit Blouse to the elaborately brocaded and lace Blouse for matinee and informal dress wear.

AT \$5.00—Crepe de chine Blouses, pink or white, daintily embroidered, trimmed with hemstitching and rows of close-set pearl buttons. One illustrated at the left.

AT \$8.00—Chiffon taffeta Suit Blouses; a distinctive new model, with military upstanding collar and revers, sketched in the center. Its collar is faced with gold color or white satin.

AT \$10.75—Fur-trimmed Blouse of open-meshed lace in suit colors over net, the lower part of the underbodice being of gold colored satin. Lace vestee, collar and cuffs and ball buttons of cut beads give it a "dressup" effect.

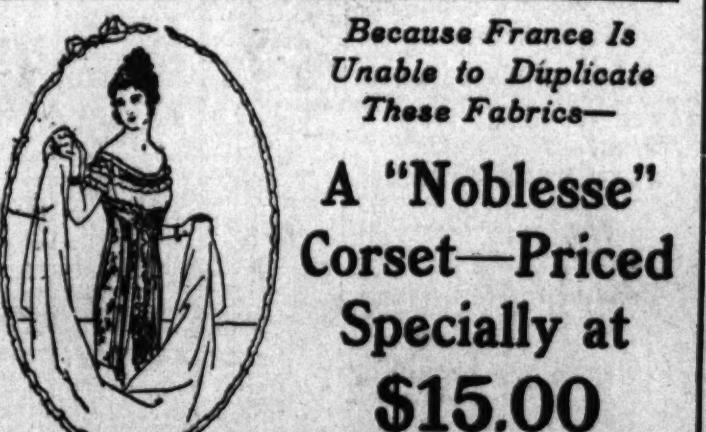
Sixth Floor, Middle Room.

For Early Gift Shoppers and One's Own Use:**Pillows from the Fancy Goods Section Special: 75c to \$1.50**

These are covered with smart, decorative fabrics, in plain and figured designs. Some are finished with fringe. All are boxed, suitable for gifts. The value is very unusual.

Prices: 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Third Floor, South Room.



Because France Is Unable to Duplicate These Fabrics—

A "Noblesse" Corset—Priced Specially at \$15.00

Those many women acquainted with the quality of our Imported Corsets will recognize in this offer an unusual opportunity for saving money.

The model sketched is to be had in a complete line of sizes, but not in every fabric, silk brocade and broche chiefly being offered. Because conditions abroad make re-ordering in certain of these fabrics impossible, we are offering the line at a great saving.

Several other models in our Imported Noblesse Corsets—in which the size range is broken—are re-priced for clearance to

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$20.00

Fifth Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.**Evening Gowns, New Party and Dance Frocks for Women**

In a Notable Display, Presenting Practically Every Favored Fashion in Widest Variety of Fabrics and Colors

The close approach of the winter social season, with its attendant formal and informal affairs, finds these women's costume sections in the highest degree of readiness to meet any and every demand that may be made upon them.

Indeed, so many, so widely different, so all-including are the modes gathered together for this event, that it is almost in the nature of a Mid-Season Opening Exhibit.

Afternoon Frocks of Charmeuse, Velvet, Taffeta—

Fashioned for the most part on simple, graceful lines with touches of fur and embroidered motifs, in the darker colorings favored of the season.

—Priced from \$30 to \$110

Dance Frocks of Tulle and Taffeta in Pastel Tones—

Charmingly "puffed" affairs, boutonniere and swinging as to skirt, quaint and demure looking as to bodice. A splash of color here given by a flower artistically posed, and gold and silver glitter galore.

—Priced from \$25 to \$75

Dinner and Opera Gowns in Exclusive Modes—

All the regal splendor that lies in black lace, velvet and jet or white velvet sequined in a thousand opalescent shades—these gowns in themselves form a wonderful exhibit.

—Priced \$125 to \$250

**Two Delightful Frocks Are Sketched—**

They represent these assortments. One at the right of velvet, Georgette and fur is priced at \$40. The other at the left of charmeuse, in white, maize and pink, with a sequined chiffon drapery.

—These Are Priced \$50

Fourth Floor, North Room.

RESORTS AND HOTELS RESORTS AND HOTELS RESORTS AND HOTELS

San Antonio

Out of Doors all Winter—at Your Favorite Sport

Southern Italy cannot surpass the delightful, sunny, balmy days of Southern San Antonio, Texas.

Leave the cold north for the warm, palm shades of SAN ANTONIO.

Think of going all winter on the splendid Military course, or the three other fine courses. Picture motoring or horseback riding past Historic Spanish Missions, and scenic loop roads; of shooting fleet-deer, turkeys or quail in abundance, fishing, etc. All these pleasures can be yours, and more, besides enjoying the warm, healthful climate. Thousands are going there this winter. Finest, most luxurious hotels and apartments.

Write now for information and booklet on how to travel. Address: Thousand Club of the Chamber of Commerce, DEPT. F, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Via Iron Mountain Route

Great Mountain—Tennessee & Pacific—International & Great Northern between St. Louis and San Antonio, connecting with all trains and with the other fine courses. Picture motoring or horseback riding past drawing-room keepers of the latest design—electric lighting—no change. "Our" superb dining car (meals \$4.50 a carte). For detailed information about train service and our handsomely illustrated booklet, call on or address

THE RAILROAD, C. P. R. I. 114-15 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Shortest Route from St. Louis

HEALTH RESORTS**HEALTH RESORTS****TAKE THE CURE**

—AT—

White Sulphur Springs

—West Virginia—

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

THE GREENBRIER

EUROPEAN PLAN

Finest Bath Establishment in America, Connected Directly with the Hotel.

Naumburg and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants

Digestive and kidney disorders, obesity, neuritis, rheumatism and kindred diseases specially treated.

Physicians—Dr. G. B. Capito, Dr. Oscar Kniffel (of Wiesbaden)

Private Home for the Feeble-minded

Where love, kindness and harmony are pre-

ferred. Females only. Phone Wheaton 102 or

Address: MARY E. HOWELL, WHEATON, ILL.

SULPHUR LICK SPRINGS

ON THE HIGHEST ROCK, TRAIL

THE HIGHEST ROCK, TRAIL

NATIONAL BANK BLDG., Phone Randolph 7000

RESORTS—FOREIGN

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Steamship tickets at low rates.

Frequent sailings. Best rates.

D. C. DALY & SONS, LTD.,

15 North Dearborn, Chicago.

RESORTS AND HOTELS**SAN FRANCISCO HOTEL STEWART**

European Plan, \$1.00 a day, including

meals in the United States. Address: 16 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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S. C. MORRISON HOTEL

Madison and Clark Streets, CHICAGO

In the Heart of the Loop

THE LATEST MODERN HOTEL

KEEP SMILING

18—Musical Comedy Shows—

Every Evening 8:30

10:30 and 11:30 in the Evening

Boston Oyster House

New Morrison—

120 Rooms with Bath—\$1.00 and up.

120 Rooms with Bath—\$1.00 and up.

90 Rooms with Bath—\$1.00 and up.

Old Morrison—

100 Rooms, Running Water—\$1.00 and up.

Old Morrison—

100 Rooms with Bath—\$1.00 and up.